HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,270—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6523		
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7563	HIMALAYA	6393
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7538	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	(610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALKRIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd Sept, on arrival of the English Mail).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	10th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th ,,	,,
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	5,596	13th Oct,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Airey	3,253	19th ,,	,,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B, I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	54 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	54 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	54 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	54 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	54 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	54 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	54 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	55 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	55 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	55 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	55 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	55 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	56 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	56 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	56 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	56 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	57 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	57 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	57 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	58 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	58 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	59 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	59 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The 1st Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1904, AT 9 P.M.

AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

30 PERFORMERS.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

For further particulars see future Advts.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 9th September, 1904, for PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION for the BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE over the Preventive Office, Town Custom House, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 12,500.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

26th August, 1901.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO. LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort on SATURDAY the 10th day of September, 1904 at 3 P. M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31th September, 1903.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1903-1904 and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1904.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company, will be closed from 27th August to 10th September 1904, both days inclusive.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
Assurance with 50 per cent.
Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 481 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs,						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,128	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 11-16	=	+ 7-16
3 do. Reales	86 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	4105	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced rupee Paper	85 1-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-16	=	— 3-16
2 months hence	26 1-16	=	— 3-16
Spot in New York	56,7-8	=	— 3-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·16	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 5-8	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 1-2
	2 5-8	per cent =	unchanged
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 12 5-8, J.-A., firm.			
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5 1 1-4 sellers.			
WHEAT—			
Club No. 1 32 1-4 A.-S., sellers			
White Delhi 31 1-2 A.-S. sellers			firm.
Red Karachi 30 1-4 A.-S. sellers			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 O.-N. done firm.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 8 1-2			

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·54 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·63	5·36	5·76
—9	—9	—9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·72	5·70	5·68
—9	—9	—9
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·68	5·68	5·68
—9	—9	—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	16,000
Do. last year	400
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	11·65 + 25
Futures, month of December	11·05 + 26
Do. do. March	11·10 + 27
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 3-8 + 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	11·06 + 16
Do. do. Dec.	10·96 + 18
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 30th August, 1904:—

Cotton	1,788 bales.
Wheat	51,949 cwts.
Linseed	11,763 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,344 "
Gingellyseed	334 "
Poppyseed	5,348 "
Groundnuts	194 "
Castorseed	2,097 "
Rice	13,533 "
Myrabollams	410 "
Cottonseed	6,915 "
Mowrseed	3,528 "
Gram	1,544 "
Joowar	24,093 "
Maize	24 "

BOMBAY, AUGUST 31.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 184
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99-6
1st Settlement 30th September 99-1
Money Market. Tone easy.
BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	5	0	to 6	6	4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5	4	0	to 5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0	to 5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	13	0			
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.						
Ready	5	15	0			
Castorseed—Tone quiet.						
Ready	24	0	0			

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 29 1 4
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	3,000
Imports	do	1,000
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·24	6·03	5·93
+16	+17	+17
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·89	5·87	5·88
+17	+17	+18
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May
5·86	5·86	5·86
+18	+18	+18

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady,

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-0-0
China Leaf	23 14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 160 touch	23-14-0
Bombay do. do.	23-12-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	70-6
Do. 17½	70-8

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhowanugger	6
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	83 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 ¼
2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 1-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths. from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	10
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	9
Total	8	4	86
Total plague deaths to date...	276,075	228,375	
Same date last year	11	11	85

* One removed to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

THE two young chimpanzees recently brought from West Africa for the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park are said to be showing remarkble intelligence in learning the lessons which they are being daily taught in eating and drinking with their hands and in manners generally. Dress has been provided for them, and it is amusing, says a "Scotsman" contributor, to note the anxiety they show to get into clothes before taking their morning stroll or afternoon tea in the Fellows Pavilion. They are both quite young apes, so that there is no reason why in course of time they should not in the hands of their painstaking mentors rival in accomplishments the famous ape Consul.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRITCHLEY—August 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of C H M Critchley, Bank of Bengal, Agra, of a daughter.

ZIMMERMANN—August 24, to Major B F and Mrs Zimmermann, R A M C, twin sons (one stillborn).

MARRIAGE.

KNIGHT—ROSENBERG—August 27, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, Shevaroys, by the Rev J F Spencer, Henry Monfield Knight, of Peermade, Travancore, to Rachel Theodosia, widow of the late Baron John von Rosenberg.

DEATH.

STEANS—August, 27, at 38, Elliott Road, Calcutta, Henry Steans of Balasore, late Commander and Agent, I G S N Co (Retired), aged 70 years 4 months and 3 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 2-27m., 2-28a. Low water, 8-1m., 8-32a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, p. m. to-day.

TRANSPORT OF PETROL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Giles of the Arms and Explosives Department, prosecuted Messrs. Bhatvadekar and Company, of Oak Lane, Fort, for contravening Rule 8 (2) under the Indian Petroleum Act of 1899, by the Commissioner of Police, and transporting petrol to Indore without a license. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, who appeared, for the accused, admitted the consignment was made by order of his client, but the only point was, whether a license having been taken out once by the original vendors, did not cover the petrol's transportation to another destination. The Magistrate said the words "to any part" were defined by Section 2 (d) of the Act "to remove within British India from one place to another." The license of the London, Eastern and American Company was exhausted when the goods were removed from Ismail Habib's Bunder in Sewri to accused's godown in Oak Lane, so another license was required under the rules for transporting the petrol to Indore. As this was only a test case, he fined the accused one rupee only.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which William Crofton, an Irishman, was charged with cheating Mr. E. W. Thompson, of Boyd's Ice Factory, in respect of Rs. 16 on the 23rd August. In cross-examination by the accused, complainant said accused did not ask him to stand security for his kit. The Magistrate said the Court accepted the complainant's evidence about the accused telling him that he held a Board of Trade and a Bombay Boiler Act certificate as first class engineer. The question was, whether the act on complainant's part was induced by accused's false statement, and whether accused made the statement with a dishonest intention. Accused's object in making it might have been to get an employment and earn a living. He evidently thought as a qualified man he was more likely to get work than as merely a mechanic and an unqualified man, but the Court was not satisfied that he expected as a natural consequence of his false statement that the complainant would stand security for his bill. The Court was not satisfied on the point of attributing dishonesty to the accused, who was therefore, acquitted.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, when the suit brought by Rustomjee Adarjee Fitter, alias Golakhari against his wife Cooverbai, alias Kolibai, was heard before his lordship and eleven delegates. The plaintiff prayed for a divorce and for permission to proceed with the suit without any co-defendant, as required by section 30 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. K D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, who was said to have last resided at Jaitalpura in Baroda in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar. The following delegates assisted in the trial:—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Messrs Shapurjee Jivajee, Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Merwanjee Muncherji Cama, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee J. Modi, Khan Bahadur Bomonjee B. Patel, Messrs Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherozo Cursetjee Setna, Dinshah Muncherjee Panthaki and Furdoonjee Jamasjee Parakh.

The plaintiff stated that he was on the 17th March 1887 married at Bombay to the defendant who was first cousin on the mother's side that is to say they were children of two sisters. For some five years after his marriage plaintiff lived with his wife at Bombay, and they had an issue of the marriage, one son, since deceased. In consequence of some disagreement between plaintiff's mother and the defendant, the latter went about December 1893 to Baroda to reside there with her parents, whose protection she also left for good about 1897. From personal enquiries the plaintiff had, after great difficulty, been able to ascertain in June 1903 that, from the years 1898 to 1900, the defendant continuously lived with one Sardar Khan Karim Khan as husband and wife in the villages of Jaitalpura and Anandpura near Baroda in H. H. the Gaekwar's territory. Plaintiff had recently come to know that Sirdar Khan died at Ojjan in the year 1901. Plaintiff said he is a third-class engineer working in a ginning factory at Vencosa in the district of Ellichpur, and has been in poor circumstances, and owing chiefly to his want of means, was not able to obtain reliable information regarding the defendant's misconduct, or to institute this suit earlier.

At the close of the enquiry, the delegates found in the plaintiff's favour, and the Judge passed a decree nisi for divorce. No order was made as to costs, as there was no co-defendant in the case.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. Six cases, implicating nine prisoners, of whom seven are Hindus and two Mahomedans, have been committed for trial, three by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and three by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate. There is one case of attempt to murder, one of causing death by negligence, one of housebreaking by night, and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Balvant Powlapa, committed by Mr. Sanders Slater on the 19th July last, for attempt to murder.
2. Janoo Babajee, "alias" Husain Mahomed, committed by Mr. Dracup on the 20th July last, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
3. Vithoo Mahadu, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 29th July, for house breaking by night and theft in a building.
4. Sonoo Laxmon, committed by Mr. Dracup on the 4th August, for theft in a building used for the custody of property.
5. Vishram Mayajee and Vishram Bapu, committed by Mr. Sanders Slater on the 17th August, for causing death by negligence.
6. Chakoo Tricum, Fazal Karim Abdulla, and Sumar Rajan, committed by Mr. Sanders Slater on the 27th August, for theft and abetment of theft.

A FRENCH scientific journal reports that the surface of the sea between Chausey and Granville has been invaded by immense clouds of (white) butterflies. The captain of the ship of the department of roads and bridges states that on two days the passage from Chausey to Granville—about 17 kilometres—was like sailing through a snowstorm. Many of the butterflies dropped into the sea. They struggled to rise always, and the easterly winds from the land forced them seaward. On the 12th, after a stormy night and landward winds they were gone, and seem o have been carried ashore and scattered.

ACCOUNTS of M. Paderewski's opening concert of his Commonwealth tour told how the Melbourne Town Hall was thronged at enhanced prices, and great enthusiasm manifested. At the conclusion of "The Erl King" the whole audience rose and cheered for several minutes. Paderewski told the Melbourne interviewers that his first impression of their city was not favourable. He was roused out of his bunk at six o'clock in the morning and compelled to go on deck to undergo a medical inspection and prove that he was not an undesirable alien—he who, as a rule, does not get up until noon! As he entered the harbour of Melbourne, Paderewski saw the wrecked P. and O. liner "Australia" on the rocks. This was the steamer on which he originally intended to voyage to the Commonwealth, but a special engagement at Cologne necessitated a postponement of his departure.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 23rd August:—

The accounts, with the Auditor's report thereon stating that they have been examined and found correct, should be forwarded to Government and an abstract thereof should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and be sent to the President of the Corporation as required by Section 89 of the Act.

The fee of Rs. 500 for auditing the accounts should be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Government.

The remarks of the Accountant-General should receive attention and a further report should be placed before the Board. Part II thereof dealing with the accounts of the Special Collectors should be forwarded to Government with a request that they may receive early and careful attention. A copy of the same should also be communicated to the Special Collectors.

Considered the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 3813 dated the 22nd July 1904, according sanction to the scheme for a new street in extension of Souter Street from Morland Road to Ripon Road:—

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 3019, dated the 7th May 1904:—

In pursuance of Sections 28 and 32 of Act IV of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of the Board, to submit for the sanction of Government the scheme prepared under the orders of the Board and duly notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act for a new street in extension of Souter Street from Morland Road to Ripon Road, Byculla Section, E Ward.

2. I beg to append as required by Section 28 (2) of the Act—

(a) report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV., dated 23rd October 1903, giving a description with full particulars of the scheme and a copy of Trustees' Resolution No. 322, dated 17th November 1903, adopting the report;
(b) complete plans and estimates of the cost of executing the scheme comprising—
(i) large scale plan No. 1889, sheet No. 1, and plan No. 1889, sheets 2, 3 and 4, showing the drainage and lighting arrangements and the sections of the filling in required to be carried out;
(ii) estimate of the cost of construction of the road amounting to Rs 52,719-15-0;
(c) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired;
(d) two schedules showing the rateable value, as entered in the Commissioner's Assessment Book on 29th February 1904, the date of the notification relating to the land under Section 27, of—
(1) all land specified in the statement under clause (c),
(2) other land wholly or partially situated within 80 feet from either side of the street to be formed in executing the scheme.

3. The Municipal representation in respect of this as well as several other schemes has been forwarded to Government under this office No. 2050, dated 25th March 1904.

4. No reply has been received from the owner of the property to be acquired.

5. I have to request that the scheme may receive the early sanction of Government.

Memorandum to the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 3233, dated the 22nd June 1904:—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and, with reference to his letter No. 3019, dated the 7th ultimo, regarding the Souter Street extension scheme, is directed to state that Government are advised that there is no urgent need for making the proposed road, and that it would intersect the triangular plot to the north of the proposed extension which it might be found useful to build on as a whole. The undersigned is accordingly to return the accompaniments (b), (c) and (d) to the Chairman's letter, and to suggest for his consideration whether the scheme should not be amended by omitting that portion which deals with the construction of the proposed road."

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 4331, dated the 2nd July 1904:—

With reference to your No. 3233 of the 22nd ultimo and accompaniments I have the honour to remark that the suggestion therein contained to amend the scheme, by omitting that portion which deals with the construction of the proposed road would, if adopted, mean the abandonment of the whole scheme. The report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV. dated the 28th October 1903, a copy of which was submitted to Government with this office No. 3019, dated the 7th of May 1904, explains the reasons which induced the Board to make this scheme. Although, as remarked in your memorandum, there is no absolutely urgent need for the street, the great desirability from a sanitary point of view of the filling in of the tank referred to in the report of the Improvements Committee, and the difficulty of otherwise effecting this, points to the advisability of the acquisition by the Trust of the private land in question. But according to the Act the Trustees are not empowered to acquire land otherwise than for the purposes of the Act and it was thus necessary to attain the desired object for the Trust to make the street scheme proposed, and if the street were to be omitted from the scheme, the scheme itself would cease to exist, and the insanitary tank would still remain a menace to the health of the neighbourhood.

2. The proposed street in question, though not an urgent necessity, is undoubtedly desirable as giving direct access to the tramways in the Ripon Road. It will also afford building frontages for the Board's plot No. 17 and for the land which it is proposed to acquire; and I may suggest that plot No. 17, as it now exists, is of little use as a building plot.

3. Having regard to these facts, and to the desirability of effecting a much needed improvement, I have to request that Government will be pleased to accord their sanction to the scheme."

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the scheme as submitted with the Chairman's letter No. 3019, dated the 7th May 1904.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the declaration required under Sections 29 and 32 of the Act. The necessary notice should be given to the Municipal Commissioner in terms of Section 41 of the Act.

Considered Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 3708, dated the 18th July 1904, according sanction to the Police Accommodation Scheme on the Wodehouse Road Estate.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the declaration under Sections 29 and 39 of the Act.

Considered the following Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 3810, dated the 22nd July 1904, according sanction to the Street Scheme on the Board's Hornby Road Estate:—

Letter from the Chairman City of Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 4293, dated the 30th June 1904:—

Referring to Sections 28 and 32 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of the Board, to submit for the sanction of Government a street scheme on the Board's Hornby Road Estate, Esplanade Section, A Ward, prepared under the orders of the Board and duly notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

I beg to append as required by Section 28 (2) of the Act—

(a) a description with full particulars of the scheme with a copy of Trustees' Resolution No. 135, dated 10th May 1904;
(b) complete plans and estimates of the cost of executing the scheme comprising—
(i) plans Nos. 1811 and 715,
(ii) estimates of the cost of the scheme Rs. 53,409 for constructing four streets amounting to (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), the other two streets having been constructed by Government for the Trustees at a cost to them of Rs. 19,496;
(c) a statement in lieu of statement required by Section 28 (2) (c);
(d) a schedule showing the rateable values of all land wholly or practically situated within 80 feet from either side of each street to be formed in executing the scheme.

3. No representation has as yet been received from the Municipal Corporation.

"4. I have to request that the scheme may receive early sanction of Government."

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the scheme as submitted with the Chairman's letter No. 4293, dated the 30th June 1904.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the declaration required under Sections 29 and 32 of the Act. The necessary notice should be given to the Municipal Commissioner in terms of Section 41 of the Act. The Engineer should be asked to arrange to carry out such portions of the works as remain to be done after the publication of the declaration.

9. Considered papers underlying Circular No. 277 of 1904 on letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation, No. 2016 of the 1st August 1904, forwarding, for favour of transmission to Government, the following letter in regard to (1) the Street Scheme on Hornby Road Estate, and (2) the Scheme for Police Accommodation at Duncan Road:—

Letter No. 2015, dated 1st August 1904, from the President, Municipal Corporation, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

"The City Improvement Trust having, in persuance of Section 27 (1) and 32 of Act IV. of 1898, communicated to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay copies of their notifications in respect of the schemes noted, I am desired by the Corporation to state, for the information of Government, that they have no representation to make in respect of the schemes. With reference, however, to the first named scheme, I am to express the hope of the Corporation that in sanctioning the Scheme Government will be pleased to see that proper and full provision for drainage is made in the plans."

Resolution.—To be forwarded to Government with the remark that full provision for drainage will be made.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 216 of the 29th July 1904, papers underlying Circular No. 283 of 1904 regarding the representation of the Municipal Corporation in connection with the alterations in Street Schemes II and III of the following note by the Chairman, dated the 2nd August 1904:—

As suggested at the last Board Meeting, the Municipal Representation in respect of the amended Schemes II and III is herewith circulated to the Trustees. The amended schemes referred to were necessitated mainly by the desire of the Trustees to provide, in connection with these schemes, sites on which housing accommodation for the poorer and working classes might be erected. In the Press and in the Corporation the Trust has frequently been taken to task for not making adequate provision of this nature, and it is strange that the Corporation have not recognised that, in now endeavouring to meet this criticism, it has been necessary to make amendments in the original schemes.

In the carrying out of a large scheme, moreover, when the circumstances of each individual property have to be very thoroughly investigated, it is unavoidable that cases arise in which withdrawal from acquisition is found desirable, or in which it becomes necessary for additional property to be notified for acquisition. The main scheme remains untouched. It is in small details only that alteration is, as a rule, made, but the Act requires that in case of any alteration involving expenditure of more than 5,000 an amended scheme must be prepared and submitted for sanction.

It is, I think, generally admitted that in launching at one time so many large schemes, a mistake was committed which is not likely to be repeated, but the Board are committed to these schemes and have gone too far with them to now modify or restrict their scope. The experience gained will be of immense value in the future, but as regards Schemes II and III the suggestions of the Municipality are impracticable.

The nature of the revisions, again, does not justify the Municipality in their remark that the fact of such frequent revisions being necessary shows that they require careful scrutiny. We shall soon have to send up a second revision of Scheme III to provide for more housing sites and for open spaces, but the scheme as a Street Scheme remains unaltered.

In forwarding the representation to Government these points, and any others that may occur to the Trustees, may be mentioned.

Resolution.—The representation should be forwarded to Government with remarks on the lines of the Chairman's note.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 142 of the 17th May 1904, papers underlying Circular Nos. 253 and 282 of 1904 on drawings of the east and south elevations of the building to be erected by Mr. Hussanally Sulemanji on plot No. 12, Wodehouse Road, as prepared by Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley and submitted by Mr. Colaco, Architect of the lessee, with his letter of the 13th July 1904.

Resolution.—The elevations are approved.

Considered the following notice of motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, dated 11th August 1904:—

"That the Chairman be requested to submit a statement showing the number of houses demolished in each year since the constitution of the Board, and the locality in which they were situated."

Resolution.—The motion is adopted.

CRYSTAL HUNTING IN KULU.

THE OLD-WORLD RAJAHS' MINES.

As regards crystal hunting, though the old Rajbara mine has not yet been re-opened, yet torches pushed through gaps in the stones that block it, show that the adit runs into the hill for upwards of a hundred feet. An old man of nearly ninety states that it was from this mine that the old-world Rajahs of Kulu derived their large crystals. It must have worked for a very long time, as the late Babu Nathu Ram, E. A. C., when Sunnasrim of Wazirship during the minority of the late Rai Dhalip Singh, father of the present Jagirdar, told me that whilst examining the archives of the Kulu family, still preserved in Sultanpur, he had come across an original parwana of the Emperor Akbar addressed to the "Zemindar of Kulu" as H. I. M., styled the Rajah, ordering the immediate despatch of several maunds of fine large crystals to Delhi. The halfway dak for the crystal carriers between Saiear and Sultanpur is known to have been at Hosla on the left bank of the Beas. I remember some twenty odd years ago, a correspondent writes in the "Civil and Military Gazette," a zemindar, in breaking up some land that had long lain fallow, unearthed a number of very large crystals evidently buried during the troubled times. The finder had urgent business in Simla a day or two later, and it was believed those crystals were to Simla too. There is in Saiear "kothi," a small village of four or five houses only, the report that within the circle of these houses is an outcrop of very large crystals buried at the time of the Sikh invasion, but the present inhabitants are discreetly innocent of anything of the kind. They are a primitive people and seem to have a horror of any Sahibs coming amongst them.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Wednesday—Light to moderate rain has fallen in North-East India; local rain in Burma, Central Provinces, South Peninsula and light rain in the Konkan. Cherrapoonjee reports a heavy fall of 10 inches, Shillong 3, Sambalpur 2 1-2, Dibragarh 2, Chittagong, Darbhanga 1 1-2, Yamethin, Silchar, Narrayenganj, Gauhati, Burdwan, Gaya, Purnea, Raipur, Cuddalore, Kodaikanal and Wellington one. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, but the mean temperature of the past days continued in excess at Khushab, Sialkot, Lahore and Ludhiana. It was in general excess in the Peninsula, except in the North-East where it was in slight to large defect. It was also in defect in Bihar, and West and East Rajputana. Winds are irregular on the Bengal Coast. Light to moderate rain is probable in the next 24 hours in Assam. Local rain in Bengal, Bihar, east of Central Provinces, South Peninsula and Burma. Rain may increase to some extent on the West Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in all districts except in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jaipur where it is in defect.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Mangalore and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, over the greater part of Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Bijapur, Bangalore, Hyderabad Deccan, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras and 5° to 10° in defect at Raipur and Nagpur; minimum 6° in excess at Lahore. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Lahore to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen at 13 stations, out of which Raipur received nearly an inch, Mormugao and Ratnagiri about half an inch, Nagpur and Bombay about a quarter of an inch and the rest very light showers.

Weather.—Conditions though slightly improving are yet weak and local scattered showers are only to be expected along the west coast from Cochin to Bombay, Gujarat, Berar and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·782
Temperature of the air	degrees 84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind	SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	231
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	5·44
" year	37·77
Additional fall of rain up to 6 a.m. of 31st Aug.,	0·23

THE WAR

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WITH the presentation of the Financial Statement for the year now closed, Lord Northcote's administration of the presidency of Bombay came to an end, and that of Lord Lamington began. In laying down the reins of office, Lord Northcote mourned over the misfortunes which had crowded upon us during the whole time he had governed us. Bombay was in a greatly perturbed condition when he arrived. Riots and political agitation and intrigue marked the period, and the feeling between rulers and rules was anything but satisfactory. Some of the most important officers of the presidency had to devote much of their time, if not the whole of it, to the work of fighting plague and famine, and the financial position, in consequence of the visitation of those two misfortunes, was altogether unsatisfactory. By the time Lord Lamington took over charge, the position had become almost normal, and there was every reason to look forward to a continuance of brighter times. Seasons had improved, and with the improvement the deficits or excesses of ordinary expenditure were gradually becoming smaller. But it was shown that the presidency had not yet reached a stage of prosperity, or even recovered from the effects of past disasters. Sir James Monteath told his colleagues that even if the expected harvests proved good as there was the reason to hope, Government could not expect to be able to make ends meet in the current year, and they had been compelled to go to the Government of India for a further measure of assistance. With this assistance he expected the income not only to meet the excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income so as to enable the administration to be maintained in the stage of efficiency which it had reached and the prescribed balance to be kept, but to provide for improvements, involving recurring charges, which were being carried out in respect of executive and judicial establishments, education and medical relief, and make a special grant of ten lakhs to accelerate the progress in public work, which had been much retarded in adverse years. If, he added, the current and ensuing seasons are favourable, "we hope to be able to fix standards of revenue on which can be based a settlement calculated, if adverse conditions do not speedily recur, to promote the prosperity of the presidency in a greater degree than even past settlements have done."

We turn to the new Financial Statement, which was presented to the Legislative Council at Poona yesterday, in the hope of finding that the anticipations held a year ago have been fully justified. The Budget of last year opened with a balance of thirty-four lakhs and the Government of India undertook to allow a special assignment sufficient to close the Provincial account of the year with a balance of twenty lakhs. Estimates were exceeded on both sides of the ledger and the balance became between thirty-two and thirty-three lakhs. The Budget for the ensuing year, however, is based on the assumption of a normal monsoon. With a normal monsoon the total revenue is estimated at four crores and sixty-two lakhs and the expenditure at four crores and seventy five lakhs, which will reduce the balance to twenty lakhs. The anticipations of Government last year were fairly realised. But we are inclined to doubt whether they will in the current twelve months. To assume a normal monsoon—when we are pretty nearly fifty per cent below this time last year—is not at all a safe proceeding, and we fear the presidential finance minister will find his calculations very considerably at fault, long before the close of the official year. However, we have to deal with the Budget as we find it for the present, and we read with satisfaction that Government has prepared for itself a programme of considerable activity. Increased revenue is anticipated from Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed taxes and interest—"owing to the continued recovery from famine," so the recurring Imperial contributions of six and three and a half lakhs for educational and other expenditure are included in the revenue estimate, which is further swelled by special contributions of twenty-four and a half lakhs in aid of the Provincial balance, and five lakhs for the increase of expenditure on public works. Increased provision is made to maintain the ordinary services in reasonable efficiency and to provide for various works of public utility, and for this the local Government again acknowledges its gratitude to the Government of India. The six lakhs grant is to be devoted for the most part to increased grants to Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools, four and a half lakhs being consumed in this manner. The three and a half lakh grant is distributed for recurring charges under a large variety of heads.

Ordinary revenue, apart from Imperial grants, shows a deficit of Rs. 21,13,000 instead of Rs. 18,09,000 estimated, so that the anticipations of Government were not quite fully realised in every direction. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding that the meteorological outlook is depressing, no provision is made in the current year's Budget for direct or indirect famine charges—an omission which we regret. Government has made up its mind, notwithstanding the skies of brass that the presidency is not only recovering from the ill effects of past experiences, but that there is reason to count on a highly prosperous year. Sir James Monteath is not so sanguine as the Financial Statement makes him appear. So much is evident in the remarks with which he introduced the Statement. With regard to the improvements in the administration which he considers are urgently called for, however, he says "We can now frame a standard of expenditure on which a fair settlement for the future can be made. Provided," he concludes, "we get a reasonable share of growing revenues and have a cycle of good years, there may be an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms than have been possible for many years past." We hope he may not be disappointed. The prospect before his eyes may be brighter than that which agriculturists and the mercantile community can see. To them it seems almost certain that before very long the necessity for opening relief works will be recognised, and that Government will find itself face to face with another famine. It is a gloomy prospect, but it is one, no matter how much we may regret it, which seems likely soon to develope into a bitter experience. Government however, will be able to cope with it. All the machinery is at hand, and if the programme of public improvements is interfered with, it is the act of God.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS IN RUSSIA.

IN a most interesting report from Moscow Mr. Consul Grove says that there will undoubtedly later on be a considerable demand for machinery of all sorts in Siberia and Eastwards. Some of our competitors are profitably employing the present lull in business in carefully studying that country, its requirements and local tastes. Switzerland and Belgium, for instance, do better than formerly, and manage to fall in with Russian desires and taste. It is a disadvantage that the more solidly built British machinery has to pay higher duty than the lighter German and other makes. The United States and Germany seem to be getting more and more of the trade in steam pumps of all sorts. They, as well as some French firms in this line, import only the more delicate parts, getting the rougher and heavier parts cast locally, which saves customs duty and enables them to compete favourably with those who sent over the complete article. But it appears that the main reasons why our competitors are increasing their business are apparently that, firstly, they have better information about the local standing of individuals and persons than their British competitor possesses, and secondly, that they are willing to do a more risky business than British firms often care to take up. The conditions in Siberia would seem very largely to resemble those in Canada, namely, a vast area of land and very few hands available to work it. The comparison also very largely holds good as regards the soil. This being so, Siberia should offer a good field for Canadian agricultural implements and machinery. The question of price enters very largely into the purchase of agricultural machinery. The peasant cannot afford long prices, and as a rule can only purchase on the easiest of terms, so that cheapness and lightness are very important factors. Dealing with a number of branches of industry Mr. Grove points out that there is already a considerable field for all electrical appliances in Russia, and in the future this will probably become far greater.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

AFFAIRS in Macedonia are not in a very satisfactory state from the point of view of the Revolutionaries to judge from the result of a recent meeting of Bulgarian Committee delegates held at Kilkish. The question of a dynamite demonstration in Salonica in order to bring about European intervention was first discussed. The proposal was warmly supported by delegates from Kinpruli, and still more strongly opposed by representatives of Salonica, who maintained that any such attempt would entail the total destruction of the Bulgarian population of that city. The Salonica delegates even stated that the Vali of Salonica had lately seen the chief of the Committee in Salonica, and warned him that in case of any fresh outrage by Bulgarians in the city, the Turkish populace and soldiery would be left free to work their will on the Bulgarian inhabitants. The delegates went on to say that in consequence of the Vali's warning the Salonica Bulgarians would not only abstain from taking part in any such outrages, but would even give information to the authorities if any crimes were attempted there by emissaries from other places. It was stated that the war-chest of the Committee was empty, and it was resolved to take energetic measures to renew the flow of subscriptions. It was decided that local bands should begin to act in the interior of the country, not, however, attacking towns, but only villages. There is a widespread impression that the present year is not likely to witness any insurrectionary movement on a large scale. It is even said that the dynamite propaganda has been given up for the present, its authors having been discouraged by the severity of the Turkish authorities, who have lately taken to hanging criminals of this kind, and also by the unsympathetic attitude of the European Powers.

AN IRISH THEATRICAL TRIUMPH.

IT will interest Irishmen in India to learn that the Irish National Theatre has found the much-needed endower and is likely soon to have its own play-house in Dublin. It had life and brains already ; money was all it needed. During the last two years, the Irish National Theatre Company have been seen in London and, it will be gratifying to Irishmen generally to know, have surprised and captivated hardened playgoers and critics by their competence in essentials, and still more by their freedom from unessential airs and graces. It is difficult to describe the comparative effect of their acting, and the acting, say of an average London Company, but we have seen it stated somewhere that the Irishmen make the Londoners look rather like a cricket eleven which is thoroughly good at throwing up the ball after a catch, at returning from the wicket to the pavilion at a walk gradually breaking into a run, and at patting down the turf with a bat between the overs, but not particularly good at making runs or at getting the other side out. The critics have been high in their praise of the singular piquancy about the performance of these amateurs—as the Irish company mostly are—who have learnt the secret of not strutting or fretting at all, but standing still and keeping voice and face at rest until there is really an artistic reason for moving or throwing a word or a look into high relief. The Irish National Theatre has come well through the straits of its youth and is bound to become a power in the theatrical world.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

The new movement for the conversion of the waste lands of the Australian Commonwealth into great cotton plantations is now in full tide. The mistakes made in the middle of the last century, when Queensland attemped to establish the cotton industry within its borders, made Australians regard the cotton revival with suspicion at first. The favourable reports received of experimental work at Cairns, where a new variety of cotton plant has been successfully acclimatised and the discovery of acres upon acres of wild, self-sown cotton in the Northern Territory (South Australia) put a new complexion on affairs. The Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association is sending out a complete cotton-spinning plant, with attendant expert employes, to be worked on a test plantation. Speaking to a deputation of agriculturists on July 26th, the Labour Prime Minister, Mr. J. C. Watson, said that he thought it was within the power of the Commonwealth Government to establish the flax and cotton industries. The reports he had received were of a most encouraging character, especially as they showed that the new Queensland variety of cotton could be grown by white labour and be harvested in the winter time. If the Watson Government gets into recess, a cotton subsidising scheme will be evolved by Australia's first Labour ministry. The planters ask for a bonus of a half-penny per lb.

THE name of Sir James Mackay, late of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta, begins to be mentioned in connection with the proposed appointment of member of the Viceroy's Council for Industry and Commerce ; but it doubtful whether he would find it worth while to sever his private business connection to accept the post which carries pay of six thousand six hundred rupees monthly for five years.

No definite date has yet been fixed for the return of the Mission from Lhassa.

LADY ELLES, who has been lying very seriously ill at Simla, is now progressing favourably towards recovery.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the half year ending the 30th June 1904 were Rs. 2,81,47,900, or an increase of Rs. 43,92,600 over the receipts of the corresponding period of 1903.

IT is understood that a considerable amount of survey and demarcation work till remains to be done by the Seistan Boundary Mission, though the questions connected with irrigation rights have been practically settled.

IT may interest fishermen in India to know that in some parts of Afghanistan at least the brown trout, or a fish that resembles the species in every way, lives and thrives in the mountain streams. Mr. Dobbs and Major Wanliss in their journey from Herat to Kabul camped in the vicinity of the Helmand, some forty or fifty miles from its source. The river was fifteen or twenty yards only in width, racing over rocks and stones, and resembling very much a stream in the Highlands. There were fish in abundance to be got and they were excellent eating, with quite the true trout flavour. They would probably have taken a fly, but unluckily the travellers had no fishing tackle with them. If trout can thus flourish in the upper reaches of a river in Central Afghanistan they should certainly do well in Himalayan streams. We believe that experiments in Kashmir have been fairly successful, and some further information on the subject generally may, perhaps, be furnished by keen fishermen in this country.

ONE of the most terrible of insect pests appears to be the minute black fly of the Mississippi Valley, commonly known as the buffalo-gnat, from a fancied resemblance in outline to the buffalo, or bison. The buffalo-gnat, according to a writer of Zoological Notes in "Knowledge," chiefly attacks the larger kinds of live stock, although it will occasionally bite, and even kill, human beings. In the year 1874 it is stated that in a single county in Tennessee these insects killed stock to the value of £100,000 ; while within a single week one parish in Louisana lost 3,200 head of live stock. Horses and mules during such visitations are killed while working or before they can be got under cover when grazing ; while in some of the cities on the Mississippi the running of tramcars has been rendered impossible.

THE very well received project to erect a monument in Rome to Shakespeare is (writes a Rome correspondent) threatened by the most serious of all dangers—ridicule. It is actually proposed, with all the seriousness in the world, to translate "William Shakespeare' into Italian, so that the wandering Anglo-Saxon tripper will read on the front of the monument "Guglielmo Brandilasta," and go serenely by, wondering who the man with the queer name was, and little imagining it to stand for the Swan of Avon. Shakespeare himself has asked, "What's in a name ?" But even he would agree that there is a great deal when it happens to be Spenser, Ben Jonson, or even Shakspeare itself. Guglielmo Brandilasto will, moreover, sound as absurd to Italians as would the words "Joseph Green, great Italian composer," over a statue of Giuseppe Verdi.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN, hanging on at Liao-yang, is not for the first time in his life displaying the virtue of tenacity. It was, in facet, through an exhibition of this quality that he got his first chance of seeing active service. It was in 1866, and he applied for employment in the Khokand expedition, being at the time an obscure lieutenant without influence. He petitioned his Colonel to that effect, and his comrades, according to the Russian custom, petitioned on his behalf. The colonel refused and dismissed the petitioners, but Kuropatkin remained behind, standing at the foot of the staircase, where the colonel left him. Eighteen hours later the colonel came out of his apartment and found the young lieutenant still waiting to speak to him, and this time he acceded to his junior's request. "Very well, you can go," he said. "You're the sort of man the Army wants."

DR. P. L. SCLATER writes an account in "Knowledge" of the Cape Jumping Hare, an animal so rarely seen in London that the specimen from which the artist Mr. Goodchild has drawn the illustration is the only one which has ever been brought alive to this country. The spring-haas or Cape Jumping Hare lives in small communities on the open veld, both in the plains and in the mountain-ranges, and makes large and deep burrows in the ground, whence it emerges towards sunset, being rarely seen in the bright daylight. When chased in the open it proceeds in great bounds like a jerboa or kangaroo, for which its highly developed hind-legs are admirably adapted, and is even said to move faster up hill than down. Its food is entirely of a vegetable nature, and consists of roots and green stuff of all sorts. Its flesh, according to Le Vaillant, is very good to eat, and in his day was much appreciated by the Hottentots and Kaffirs.

BRITISH POLICY IN MOROCCO.

A SEVERE INDICTMENT.

MR. AFLALO does not mince matters in his new book. In the text he is generally, though not quite always, outspoken (he pays custom the tribute of a hedging, half-apologetic note at times), and in his title he is explicit : "The truth about Morocco : an indictment of the Policy of the British Foreign Office with regard to the Anglo-French Agreement." It is a book that should be read by politicians of all grades and shades of opinion, and, indeed, by every citizen worthy the name—by every man, that is, who has the interests of the Empire at heart. For, whatever may be said of the author in connection with any other literary efforts bearing his name, this Truth about Morocco is a book upon a subject in which Mr. Aflalo is the man who knows. The "Commendador Ordinario de la Real Orden de Isabel la Catolica" following his name upon the title page may not impress one very much ; but the author's qualifications for the task of writing a book having that title do impress one. For ten years he held the position of English agent to the late Sultan of the Moors, Moula-el-Hassan, and he may be said to have inherited the appointment, and his service to the Moorish Government from his father. He speaks Arabic as well as English, and knows the workings of the Moorish Court, as no more than perhaps three other Europeans can know them. It were almost impossible to name a writer more qualified to set forth this particular case than its advocate in this book.

Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, as every one knows, has a special gift for the writing of prefaces, says Mr. A. J. Dawson in the "Pall Mall Gazette." A collection of the prefaces he has produced during the past decade would form an excellent little booklet of satire and witty irony. Mr. Aflalo has secured a brilliant specimen of Mr. Graham's special art by way of introduction to his book. It does not in the least suggest that the talented writer has read the book, and even the most careless observer could hardly be deluded into supposing that his views are those of the author he has here obliged. His preface is wholly irrelevant, gay, whimsical, and irresponsible, and not in the least in keeping, in tone, with the book it introduces. But it is pure Cunninghame Graham, and quite delightful.

"Few men have so good a right to speak as he has," says the preface, "and for my part I write this screed because I, like the author"—entirely, completely, absolutely unlike the author, Mr. Graham !—"love the country, and would wish to see it work out its own damnation after the fashion that best pleases it. Some wags have said renunciation is the act of giving up that which a man has no desire to do. If that is so, then generosity may be defined as giving up to some one that which the giver has no title to bestow, and so of France, of England, and the Moors. England has given up to France that which was never hers to give, and France as greatfully received it as a 'fence' receives the swag from the swell mobsman's hand, when all the police are down the areas or are drunk.

Of course this characteristic and delightful paragraph is not to be taken solemnly. England has not merely given up to France that which was never hers to give. Would that she had ! She has given up also a precious possession that very emphatically was hers to give, and in Mr. Aflalo's deliberate opinion (as in that of the writer of this article, who has hammered away at giving point to the same contention in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and other journals during the better part of a decade now) the gift is one which the nation will yet have bitter cause to regret. England has given up to France her right to play a part in any sort of European intervention in the rich, fertile, unexploited land which flanks the southern half of the gateway to the East, which overlooks and supports British Gibraltar, which might be made the granary of half Europe, and which may render hopelessly insecure every naval base between Portsmouth and the Red Sea, England unquestionably had a right, the greatest of all rights, to a voice in any kind of European dictation to Morocco. The matter is one of vital moment to the mistress of the seas, as every naval authority since the days of Nelson has recognised ; it is one of the most urgent import to the ruler of India and the greatest colonising Power of the world, as every statesman from Pitt to Disraeli and the late Marquis of Salisbury has known—with the possible apparent exception, not by any manner of means, of Mr. Balfour, but only of Lord Lansdowne. And this indubitable right England has given up, not to Denmark, to Switzerland, or, let us say, to Japan, but to the great military Power whose ally is now fighting Japan, whose great armies already over-run a large tract of the land bordering upon Egypt whose jealousy of Britain's success as a colonising agent, as a Power in the East, and as an administrator of Egypt, has made the establishment of a great North African Empire the dream of her politicians these many years ; to France, whose present friendliness is very gratifying, but whose status in the Mediterranean, and in the world at large, as a powerful rival of Great Britain can never be overlooked by the really thoughtful. To this great Power has England given up her right to a share and in the nature of thing hers must have been a leading share) in the ultimate disposition of that magnificent north-western shoulder of the African continent, over which Disraeli used to say the next European war would surely be waged ; the land whose climate, fertility untaxed wealth, accessibility, and strategical value make it by far the most important section of a continent in which we have recently spent thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money.

"But" says the Man in the Street, "you may depend upon it we have not given that up without securing so ething pretty good in the way of a "quid pro quo." The Man in the Street is always an easy-going, good-humoured optimists. His carelessness has ere this cost Britain a great deal though possibly never, in any one matter, more than she has lost and will lose over this Morocco renunciation. If British received any appreciable sort of return from France the Man in the Street may rely upon it that the French, of all people in the world, are aware of it. Here, then, are some of the French Press comments on the matter, as garnered and set forth by Mr. Aflalo in his very telling indictment of our Foreign Office :—

The "Journal des Debats" writes :—"France has only conceded rights which were without value save for the purpose of hindering and annoying the British, while the latter Power has granted most momentous concessions of real and practical value." "La Liberte writes :—"France has given way in purely secondary points of questionable value." "Le Matin" explains that :—The obstruction against the disposal of the ten millions of the Egyptian Debt Fund, which is to cease, is merely a business transaction, and leaves the political point of view absolutely untouched. It affects no French rights, no French interests in Egypt. "Le Temps" says :—"Nothing short of war would put England out of the valley of the Nile. That war we have not waged. England, now that twenty years have passed away, effaces herself in Morocco in order that we may recognise in Egypt what we have not been able to prevent, and could not any longer hope to frustrate."

So much for French press opinions of the value of France's "quid pro quo" to England. The Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" was content with the mild remark that : "For a carte blanche in the Shareefian Empire something more tangible might have been exacted than the prosaic advantages granted in Egypt. In fact this agreement is a triumph for M. Delcasse." The "Morning Post" went somewhat farther, despite its unquestioned loyalty to Conservative principles, and was moved to say : "But we deeply regret that the British Government has so little diplomatic insight as not to have known that for a free hand in Morocco France would have readily conceded every tittle of right which she retains to interfere in the administration of Egypt. Never in our recollection has Great Britain given away so much for nothing. We cannot but believe that our French neighbours would have been more disposed to regard this country with respect and affection if Great Britain had been fortunate enough to have in its Government diplomatists worthy of the men they had to meet."

(Concluded on page 6.)

FIGHTING AT LIAO-YANG.

ATTACK ON RUSSIAN CENTRE.

POSITION AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT ANPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 31.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese say the battle at Anping had 2,000 killed and wounded.

The Japanese captured eight guns at Anping and eight at Anshanchan.

General Sakharoff reports from Liao-yang at noon to-day that the Japanese are advancing along the whole front against Liao-yang. Their main attack is directed against the Russian centre and right where the Russia losses are heaviest. The Japanese overnight posted numerous artillery within range of the Russian positions and by nine in the morning the Japanese were close to the Russian centre.

Reuter (Chifu) says that since the failure of the grand assault on Port Arthur, the Japanese are contenting themselves with desperate attacks on individual positions, but have made little prominent impression and have lost heavily.

LONDON, August 31.

The Russian Baltic Squadron has returned to Kronstadt from its cruise.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan.

The report on engagements in the direction of Liao-yang is as follows:—The first Army commenced attack on the 25th instant on the enemy strongly posted on the steep mountain ridges 23 miles south-east of Liao-yang.

On the night of the 25th the infantry of the Army's central column, after bayonet charge, succeeded in carrying the enemy's position on that side. But the enemy's right and left wings continued to offer a desperate resistance.

On the 26th instant severe fighting was resumed, but the enemy's resistance remained unabated. That night our right column, after a sanguinary engagement, carried the enemy's left and captured eight guns. On the 27th instant our whole columns resumed the attack and at sunset the entire line of the enemy's position fell into our hands. Our casualties were about 2,000.

At the same time our other armies marched to Anshantien, whence from the enemy retired without resistance. Our armies pursued the enemy, while detachments intercepted the enemy, who thereupon fled toward Liao-yang in utter confusion, apparently suffering considerable damages from our fire. We also captured eight field guns, ammunitions, and many carts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

The Missionaries Fly.

LONDON, August 31.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that there is a revival of the Boxer movement at Tamingfu in south western Chihli. The American missionaries there have left fearing a massacre.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Brodrick's Support.

Mr. Brodrick writing to Sir M. Bhownaggree assured him that he will do everything in his power to safeguard the position of British Indians in the Transvaal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOLIDAY.

Fiscal Campaign to be Renewed.

Mr. Chamberlain goes to Italy on the 10th October for six weeks and renews his fiscal campaign immediately he returns.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Right Reverend George Ridding, Bishop of Southwell.

Rev. George Ridding, Bishop of Southwell was born on March 16, 1828, and was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he won the Craven Scholarship. He was ordained in 1854. He was a Tutor of Exeter College, 1852-63, second master of Winchester College, 1863-66, and head master of Winchester College, 1867-84. He was consecrated first Bishop of Southwell in 1884. He was made a Fellow of Exeter (1851), Select Preacher (1862-64, 1890-91), D.D. (1869).

THE PROPOSED GAME LAWS.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 31.

A petition is being submitted to the Viceroy by the domiciled Europeans, Eurasians and Indian community of British India regarding the proposed Game Laws, a draft bill of which was recently published by the Government of India. The chief section in the bill to which petitioners object is that in which all classes of the community with the exception of non-commissioned officers and soldiers—both Europeans and Natives—will be compelled to pay an annual fee of Rs. 20 before they are granted a license to shoot game of any sort in India.

THE explanation of General Kuroki's not sending a large force to cut off General Kuropatkin from the north is understood to be that owing to the difficult nature of the country it would be liable to get isolated from the main body and thus unduly weaken the armies attacking from the south.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND MERCHANTS.

PROTEST OF TWO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 31.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday passed a resolution that the piece-goods merchants and dealers of Burra Bazar will suspend all business on and from the 31st August current, until the Municipality will put a stop to indiscriminate seizure of goods on foot-paths and public streets in Burra Bazar by inspectors specially appointed for the purpose, and make satisfactory arrangements for the loading and unloading of goods without causing annoyance either to the public or to the merchants and dealers concerned. This means a practical suspension of piece-goods business in Calcutta. The notice has caused considerable sensation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have also addressed the Calcutta Municipality on the subject strongly supporting the Marwaris and asking the Corporation to put a stop to this annoyance as it means the stoppage of the bulk of the trade of Calcutta.

STEALING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

EXPRESSION FROM THE MADRAS BENCH.

MADRAS, August 31.

Iyathambi Moodelly, who was arraigned before Mr. Justice Boddam, Criminal Sessions, here on charges of abetting a person unknown in committing a theft in a building by dishonestly misappropriating examination papers and of committing a criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the same to his own use, was yesterday formally acquitted and discharged. His Lordship in delivering his direction to the jury said: 'There is no offence in this country that I know of in dealing in examination papers, no offence which would preclude a person, so far as the law is concerned, from purchasing for anybody, if he could buy them, questions that are to be given at a coming examination, and then if he thought proper from advertising that he was prepared to sell them. The prosecution has proved that by the assistance of the Madras City Police the accused has practically advertised that he would sell question papers. Assuming all their evidence to be true, before you make it an offence, the prosecution must prove he was a party to obtaining the document, not only the questions, but the document which contained the questions, in order to constitute any theft which he could abet. There is no evidence at all, except the fact that he was in possession of the papers, that this man abetted any act. It is quite impossible for you to find the man is proved to be guilty of abetment. In a case of this sort where a gross and grave scandal has been going on in the way it had been for so long a time, one's natural feeling is if possible, to find a man guilty. It is my duty to see, before anybody who is in the position of juror is put into the position in which that would be possible, that there is legal evidence to go to them upon which they could arrive at any conclusion at all. In my opinion there is no evidence upon which you would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty against this man. I therefore ask to you take it from me as Judge that your duty is to say in the circumstances of the case he is not guilty." The jury retired for ten minutes and returned with a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." However, they added the following rider:—"The jury regret there is no enactment to render such practices as have been brought to notice in this case penal. They think it is time Government should proceed to enact some such measure. Mr. Justice Boddam said he entirely agreed with the rider and was very pleased to note it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, August 31.

Lieutenant Macrae, 1st Hampshire Regiment, has qualified for the Indian Army. The candidate is posted to Bombay Command and 2nd-Lieutenant Sparrow, 1st Royal Warwickshires to the Madras Command to qualify.

It has been decided that officers in Indian Military Departments will be eligible for promotion under the rule which provides that an officer may be promoted to brevet rank of Colonel on completion of six years full pay service in military employment as brevet or substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

The importance of Army signalling is one of the things which Lord Kitchener has especially insisted upon since he came to India, and an Army Order to-day published announces that with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have now approved its re-introduction into batteries of Horse, Field, Heavy and Native Mountain Artillery. Each battery will, for the future, have six signallers of whom four will be mounted in case of Horse, Field and partly horsed Heavy batteries, a corresponding addition being made to the establishment.

Arrangements are notified for the institution of courses of instruction in bacteriology lasting two months each at the Muktesar Laboratory for the benefit of officers of the Army Veterinary Department.

The first classes of instruction for British mounted infantry in the Punjab Command during the ensuing cold season will assemble at Umballa and Sialkot on the 7th October next.

The Commander-in-Chief, having noticed that young horses have suffered severely from excess of work at Royal Artillery practice camps and manœuvres, has directed that in future these young horses are to receive the most careful treatment and consideration.

A special course of instruction for non-commissioned officers of British Corps and non-commissioned officers and men of Native Corps in the Punjab Command will commence at Umballa on the 5th October next.

There may possibly be some alterations in the Native Infantry Reliefs consequent on the detention of troops in Tibet, but these cannot be settled until the course of events in that country becomes declared.

MR. PRESTON, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is proceeding upon two months' leave, Mr. Benton, Chief Engineer, Punjab, officiating.

AN automobile astronomical observatory has been used in France for studying the Leonid meteorites.

THE British Association, which meets this month at Cambridge, after an interval of 42 years, will have for its president the Premier.

POONA SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 31.

The fourth annual sports of the Poona Schools Association came off to-day under favourable weather conditions. The events were of the usual sort of races at various ranges. All schools in Poona competed, the Bishop's School carrying off the greatest number of prizes. There was a large attendance, towards the evening friends and well wishers of the boys mustering strong and several ladies gracing the occasion with their presence. The "Tug of War", the last event on the programme, was won by the Bishop's School who defeated the New English School after rather an easy pull.

At the conclusion of the sport, the Hon. Mr. Giles spoke and said that he was very much pleased that H. E. Lady Lamington had consented to give away the prizes and that His Excellency Lord Lamington had become the patron of the Association in succession to Lord Norhcote. He wished His Excellency to know that native schools had made very great progress in athletics since the Association was started five years ago, and this was fully borne out by the fact that the New English School had beaten the Bishop's School in cricket. The first place had been occupied by the Bishop's School for the last three years. He also thanked the gentlemen who had consented to act on the committee and those who had kindly subscribed towards the prize fund. In conclusion he wished to point out to his Excellency that he was grateful to both the Hon'ble Mr. Younghusband and Major General Richardson for becoming Vice-Presidents of the Association. Prizes were then distributed by Lady Lamington. Three cheers were called for Lord and Lady Lamington and heartily responded to.

At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the Governor addressed those present. His Excellency said that it had given him and Lady Lamington the greatest pleasure in noticing the hearty manner in which the students had given the cheers. It had also afforded him much pleasure in being present and in witnessing some of the events. Competition was keen and he was glad to hear, as Mr. Giles had just informed them, that the students of native schools commenced to evince greater appreciation of the efficacy of athletics than they had been wont to do formerly. This was all the more creditable as the Association was only in existence for the last four years. It had likewise given him pleasure to notice that some native students were successful competitors that afternoon. Mr. Giles had expressed thanks to many officials who had given the Association their support and he entirely endorsed his view. He would remind students, and especially native students, of the benefits to be derived from athletic sports and proper training of the physical man. From the number of those who were present he could see that not only those who had competed, but all school boys appeared to take a deep and praiseworthy interest in sports of the kind which they had just witnessed that evening. The assembly then dispersed. A Volunteer Band was in attendance and discoursed some lively music.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of those interested in the coming Poona Horse Show was held at the Gymkhana Club this evening to arrange the prospectus and fixing of dates, Major General Richardson, Commanding the station, presiding. The accounts of previous meeting were passed and various sections and classes for the Show, to be held on a day at the end of the month, were discussed.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GYMKHANA vs. I. C. S.

POONA, August 31.

The annual cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs the Indian Civil Service, was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The fielding of the Gymkhana was very loose. Nearly 30 extras were given. The Civil Service batted first and made 89 runs all out. Colonel Stevens, captain of the Poona Gymkhana, took four and Mr. Udal, a player from Bangalore, six wickets. The Poona Gymkhana made 220 runs. Messrs. Caroll and Honourable Butler played a good game the former scoring 57 latter 46. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

First Innings.

Mr R E A Elliott, b Stevens	13
Mr W Shepherd, b Stevens	8
Mr J Monteath, b Udal	4
Mr C S Cambell, l-b-w b Udal	3
Mr C Gibb, st Thew, b Stevens	7
Mr G S Curtis b Udal	4
Mr J Sladen, b Udal	1
Mr C E Palmer, b Udal	7
Mr Carmichal, b Udal	0
Mr P Orr, not out	8
Mr W Tudor Owen, b Stevens	4
Extras	30
Total	88

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Caroll, c and b Campbell	57
Mr Dickson, c Gibb, b Campbell	0
Major Leslie, run out	1
Hon'ble Butler, b Elliott	46
Mr Hartley, c Campbell, b Shepherd	4
Colonel Stevens b Gibb	23
Major Jameson, b Gibb	12
Mr Thew, b Gibb	9
Major Kaye, not out	25
Mr Udal, b Monteath	11
Mr Shaw, absent	
Extras	29
Total	220

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dunbar, Mr D G	Hearne, Mr R F
Goad, Mr G B	Weil Mr C P
Muir, Mr and Mrs F	Ovenden, Mr W
Lyon, Lt C G	Rodd, Mr W
Burt, Miss	McKellar, Mr F
Smith, Mrs	Smith, Mr G
Scott, Lt C V	Woodall, Mr T
Ravenscroft Lt N C	Taylor, Mr J
Scott, Miss H	Clark, Mr W
Holwel, Mr C A	Higgins, Mr T
Cunningham, Mrs and 2 infants	Hoskins, Mr J
	Mackenzie, Mr D
Woodferel, Major E	West, Mr H
Leonard, M	Hatchard, Mr
Gratings Chief Petty Officer	Hayward Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cotton Mr C W E	Lawley, Lt P
Causbrook Mr S	Winter Mr E
Bagshaw, Mr L	Chichgar Mr P H
Beattie, Mr and Mrs	Bedwell, Capt R F
Lean Mr R M	Paterson Brown, Mr
Johns, Mr J	Gregory, Mr C M
Dundas, Capt R.	Francis, Mr H A
Smith, Mr B C	Yourstoun, Major M
Chenevix-French, Mr C G	Sturrock Mr and Mrs A
Drew Mr W W	Strain, Mr
Innes, Mr C A	Congreve, Mr F L
Robertson, Mr W J	Heath, Capt M G
Battye Capt A B	Vakharia, Mr M R
Belcham, Mr G H	Chandabhoy Mr S L
Nicholl, Mr J	Smith, Capt and Mrs A
White, Mr A W	Moore, Mr F D
Palmer Mr A J and Miss	Robertson, Mr J M
Creais, Mr and Mrs H	Shaw, Mr V J
Dickinson, Capt W	Shaw, Mr M J
Hampden, Capt O R	Oldham,—Ferrar, Mrs M
Stanford, Major H B	Graham, Mr C E
Boyd, Mr D J	Gould, Mr E
Brereloir, Mr H J	Roberts, Mr W
Morison, Capt C C	Pope, Mr A W
Anderson, Capt W	Muir, Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Strachey, Major J	Harrison, Major T

FROM PORT SAID.

Stauros, Mr P

FOR KARACHI,

Wilkinson Mr D A	Nicolls, Miss

FOR RANGOON.

Wakefield, Mr and Mrs

FOR CALCUTTA.

Marsden, R E	Atkinson, Mr and Mrs G F

CHARGE AGAINST A BARRISTER MOTORIST.

ADVICE TO THE POLICE FORCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Rustom, D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, was charged by Inspector Dixon with driving his motor car without a license.

Inspector Dixon in his evidence said Mr. Wadia was driving a motor car without a license on the 22nd instant. He had applied for a license on the 15th instant but was asked to call personally on the Commissioner of Police within two days. He got a license only yesterday. This was after the summons was served on him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia Mr. Dixon said, on Monday last on making inquiries he came across a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Wadia, but in that nothing was written about two days. He made inquiries into the matter on being asked by the Commissioner of Police whether Mr. Wadia had a license.

Mr. Wadia made a statement to the Court in which he said the Motor Car Act came into force in May last. He applied for a license in June and also made his brother's servant to apply for one during his brother's absence. He got a letter in reply on the 20th June in which the Commissioner stated "I am waiting for Government orders." If the Motor Car Act was in force at the time he had applied for a license and on the 17th instant he received a reply in which the Commissioner of Police stated "I shall feel obliged if you would call on me in person." Mr. Wadia further stated he would have called on him, but he had no time and so he sent his brother. His brother went to the Commissioner the day before the summons was applied for and the Commissioner sent the license with his brother.

Mr. Wadia then addressed the Court and in doing so he said the Act came in force from May 30th and he applied for a license on the 20th June sending Rs. 2 as fee. The Act said: "The license shall be granted unless the applicant was under 18 years of age," and the Commissioner of Police ought to have known that a barrister-at-law would scarcely be under that age. The case was brought against him simply out of malice. He was a not a servant of the Commissioner of Police to call upon him and the law did not lay down anything of this kind. But as a gentleman he might have gone to the Commissioner to oblige him.

The Magistrate held Mr. Wadia technically guilty of the offence and warned and discharged him.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barister-at law, was next charged by Inspector Dixon with driving his motor car without sufficient light.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 22nd instant Mr. Wadia was driving along the Queen's road in his motor car, and when he came near the junction of Thakordwar Road and Queen's Road, Inspector Dixon doing duty there noticed one of the lamps of the car without light and asked Mr. Wadia to stop. Mr. Wadia stopped the car and Inspector Dixon drew his attention to the lamp without light. Mr. Wadia said he was sorry the lamp had just gone out and requested Mr. Dixon to feel it. Mr. Dixon did not feel the lamp though he could have done so remaining seated on his horse Mr. Wadia also told Mr. Dixon that he had a conversation with Inspector DeBurgh, a few minutes before, and the lamp was burning then, otherwise Mr. DeBurgh would have drawn his attention to it.

The defence was that the car was quite a new one and the lamps were lighted at about 6-45 p. m. When Mr. Wadia reached the Khott footpath at Choupattee, the right lamp went out and he re-lighted it after trimming it. As he was doing that Mr. N. R. Chichgar happened to pass by and they had a talk for some time. After re-lighting the lamp he proceeded further and passed Mr. DeBurgh who was kindly clearing the traffic in the locality, and who saw both lamps lit. Mr. Wadia continued driving along the Queen's Road till he was asked by Inspector Dixon to stop. When the latter drew his attention to the lamp that had gone out, he told him he was sorry that it had been so and said that the car was a new one and the lamp was lit shortly before that, and if Mr. Dixon felt it he would be convinced of the same. Mr. Dixon did not do that and asked Mr. Wadia for his name, as Inspector De Burgh examined by Mr. Wadia said; when Mr. Wadia passed his post he did not see anything unusual about his car.

Mr. N. R. Chichgar also gave evidence to the effect that when Mr. Wadia left him at the Khoti footpath both his lamps were lit.

Mrs. Hirabai Wadia gave evidence in corroboration of the story of the defence. She added that her husband repeatedly asked Mr. Dixon to feel the lamp, but Mr. Dixon would not do so, and called a Sowar, who stopped his horse just in front of her car as if they were running away. This conduct of the policeman made her very nervous.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked he did not think Mr. Wadia was liable in the present case. It was proved that Mr. Wadia was not aware that the lamp had gone out. He stopped the car immediately he was called upon to do so and requested Mr. Dixon to feel the lamp. The Inspector in common courtesy ought to have complied with the request. Further there was no justification for calling the Sowar and putting his horse in front of the car. His Worship proceeded to remark that if a little more courtesy were shown by the police to the public they would be able to do their duty better and the police force in Bombay would be more popular. There were some officers in the force who treated the members of the public with due civility and his Worship would be glad to see the whole force follow their example and be equally civil and courteous to the public He ordered Mr. Wadia to be acquitted.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Last evening a meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were also present:—Mr. M. Kennedy, Lt. Col. H. P. Dimmock, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. D.B. Master, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

WORK OF WASTE WATER PREVENTION.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 8th instant sanctioning the employment of the staff required to carry out the work of waste water prevention and of Mr. Sherring for two years on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the whole of the staff now proposed to be employed under Mr. Sherring to carry on the work under the new arrangement. The total maximum cost of the establishment amounts to Rs 2,224 per mensem against Rs 2,421 which is the total cost of the establishment sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution of 7th January 1904 and the one under reference.

It is not possible to state exactly the amount that will be required for repairs to mains. I have therefore included a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. As it is essential that the work should begin at once, I have directed Mr. Sherring to commence from 1st September 1904, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 20,733 for the purpose. I do have the honour to request that this matter be brought up as urgent business at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation. The above grant is for expenditure up to the end of February 1905. For funds for meeting the cost thereafter the necessary provision will be made in the Budget for 1905-1906."

The Committee resolved to recommend it to the Corporation to sanction the amount.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. James MacDonald, President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol LXXII, Part I, Nos. 1 & 2 1903-04; and proceedings of the Society, Nos. 3, 4—1904. From Washington—Annual Report of the U. S. National Museum for 1902, received from the Smithsonian Institution. From New Haven—Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XXV., 1st half. From Cambridge, Messrs. M. S. A.—Archæological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum, Vols. I and II; and Memoirs of the Peabody Museum, Vol. I (3 Nos.) and Vol. II, Nos. 12. From Morelia—Relacion de las ceremonians y Aitos y Poblercion y Gobernacion de los Indios de la Provincia de Mechnaco, by Dr. M. M. Solomvano. From Mexico—Anales del Muses Nacional de Mexico Tomo I, No. 6; and Bibliioteca Maxicana, Histerico y Linguistica, for April 1904. From Buenos Aires—Anales del Muses Nacional de Buenos Aires, Serie III, Tom II. Mr. Trichovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy then read a paper on "Shrimali Brahmins."

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 31.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day in the Council Hall at Poona, his Excellency the Governor presiding. Amongst those present were:—The Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. E.M.H. Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S; the Honourable Mr. Navroji Dorabaji Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Ohimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott, B.A., Advocate General.; the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J.P.; the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.; the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Honourable Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar; the Honourable Mr. C. H. Armstrong.; the Honourable Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb; the Honourable Mr. William Henry White, J.P.; the Honourable Mr. Edward Giles, M.A., C.I.E.; the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins M.A., I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. George Clifford Whitworth, I.C.S.; the Honourable Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E. I.C.S.; and the Honourable Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1904-05.

The Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1904-05, was presented by the Hon. Sir James Monteath.

Sir James Monteath in introducing the Budget statement said:—In accordance with previous practice I have supplied the honourable members with copies of the Financial Statement and as in the past four years, to save time of the Council, I will ask that it be taken as read. I hope that one result of the new Provincial settlement will be to admit of the statement being made less cumbrous. Revenue and expenditure are divided between Imperial and Provincial in such varying proportions that few would understand the statement unless it is repeated year after year. The details of the proportions are still fewer. I think you would understand why the land revenue figures are affected by such matters as the imperial contribution to the Plague Research Laboratory on account of the Punjab inoculation scheme and the transfer of horse breeding operations. Unless it were explained that such adjustments had to be made through the Land Revenue head, other explanations of the methods of debit and credit have to be repeated from year to year, to make the statement clear without reference to the other papers. If more uniform division is adopted the system of accounts should be considerably simplified and the Financial Statement should require less reiterated explanation. As usual, we have budgeted for a normal season, but I need scarcely tell you the chance of such a season is rapidly becoming smaller.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

In response to a question of my Honourable friend Sir Phorozeshah Metha, whom I congratulate on the change of designation I have to adopt, I have placed on the table the summary of the latest information we have of the prospects in the several parts of the Presidency, except in the Konkan, up to the middle of Thana and in the western portion of the Karnatak. Rainfall has been alarmingly deficient, except however in Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. There has been sufficient comparatively early rain for sowing the normal or almost normal Kharif area and even in these districts a large proportion varying between 40 and 80 per cent has been sown. But for several weeks past the south-west current has disappeared and day after day the Meteorological Reporter tells us with exasperating monotony that the conditions are weak and no rain except local showers is to be expected. These showers are few and far between except in the Southern Konkan and the vicinity of the Ghauts. Food crops are withering away in a greater or less degree and even in those places more rain is now needed. I fear that most of the rice in Gujerat is past recovery. But on the other hand cotton is almost everywhere in healthy condition, fodder has become exceedingly scarce and in Poona the price, is four or five times the normal.

THE LOCUST PEST.

There is another cause for very grave apprehension. A few swarms of locusts were seen in the hot weather of 1903 in the Karnatak, but they did little or no damage and attracted little attention. It would appear now that they made their way to Thana, Panch Mahals, and Khandesh and bred in hilly places. There the condition of little early rain, followed by long dry weather, was favourable for their multiplication to an enormous extent. They did considerable damage in Gujerat, Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba in consequence of which the collection of something over four lakhs of land revenue had to be suspended and some lakh and eight thousand will probably have to be remitted. The swarms went to the south too late to do much damage to crops, but they did great injury to cocoanut trees, in consequence of which material reduction of the tree tax had to be made. In the hot weather they congregated largely in the Ghaut jungles. But the swarms went east where however there were only irrigated crops to injure and many died in February. The great desirability of regularly having the locusts watched so that it might be known where eggs were laid and measures might be kept in train for destroying their eggs and for killing the young locusts before they got wings, presented itself to us and three Assistant Collectors were put on special duty for the purpose, and kept in close communication with the Entomologist to the Government of India and Mr. Knight, assistant to the Director of Agriculture who is also well versed in entomology. By microscianic examinations of specimens from all places the developement of eggs was watched. The result has been to give us much information about the habits of these locusts which are entirely different from the habits of the locusts of more northern regions. But also unfortunately to those in the enormous difficulty of arranging effectively for their destruction the migratory locust or Æridium Peregrinum lays its eggs in dry loose soil. We had hoped that this, which is now ascertained to be our indigenous insect, called Æridium Succinduun would be found to be the same, and there would the have been some hope of destroying the eggs or the young locusts. But many of those which went east returned to the ghants and the great bulk of them have been found to lay their eggs in jungle tracts, many of which are inaccessible and difficult to carry on any operations in them. It is scarcely possible to do anything effective with winged locusts, but great efforts were made to destroy gravid females. Rewards were paid for some 130 tons representing 66 millions. But that did not make any perceptible impression. The search for eggs has been of much effect only in Kolaba where jungle tribes who have lost their early nagli crops took eagerly to the earning of the rewards by destruction of their enemies. Some three tons of eggs representing 300 millions of potential locusts have been destroyed there. For destruction of hoppers, which unfortunately do not march in columns like those of the migratory locusts in different directions and are therefore not so easily dealt with, organised measures are being taken under the directions of circle officers, supervised by superior officers. What effect our operations will have remains to be seen. But there is this alarming circumstance, the condition for multiplication could hardly have been more favourable. Three was sufficient early rain to soften the soil and admit of eggs being laid at the proper time and there has been no subsequent heavy rain to destroy the eggs or young locusts to interfere with the hatching out. We can only hope that there will be some other natural check to the multiplication. A parasite fly in some places promises to be of great help and that the measures we are taking for the destruction of young locusts will greatly reduce the number which will reach maturity.

MEASURES READY FOR FAMINE.

I have mentioned in the Financial Statement that in no year of the current Provincial Settlement has our income been nearly sufficient for our expenditure. Four of the eight years have been years of absolute famine, and throughout plague has, besides causing most lamentable loss of life, seriously retarded the progress of all industries. It seems as if the cup of misfortune of this afflicted Province were not yet full and that the cycle of posperity on which we have been calculating has not yet come. There is not yet, however, reason for despair. Rain within a week would probably save the situation and rain within three weeks would avert any serious distress. It is to be remembered that in the Eastern Deccan rabi crops are all important and the time for north-east monsoon has not yet come. The alarming point is that for the present there are no distinct signs of rain and the south-east monsoon seems to have vanished. The sky here this morning looked hopeful, but so it has on many days for nearly two months and the hope has not been fulfilled, except to the extent of a drizzle. If unfortunately distress or famine does come on us again, we are well prepared to meet it by establishments in whose hands will be placed a revised Famine Code and a manual which are organised and tools are ready. Work can be resumed almost on the lines on which it was left off less than two years ago. This is true of gratuitous relief and grass operations as well as of relief works. But while we are ready we still hope that the calamity may be averted.

The following is a summary of the Financial Statement:—

This statement deals as usual with the final Accounts of the year 1902-03, with the Revised Estimates of 1903-04 and with the Budget Estimates of 1904-05 concerning the services which under the existing financial system have been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay. The provincialised services have been described in Appendix A, and in order to make the statement readily intelligible, details have been repeated, as in former years, under the several heads of revenue and expenditure in Section III. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

As Honourable Members are aware, the monsoon of 1902 proved sufficiently favourable to admit of the closure by the end of that year of relief works which had been continued during a series of disastrous seasons. The total Provincial revenue in 1902-03 amounted to 4,68,85 as compared with 4,45,06 and 4,67,70 entered in the Budget and Revised Estimates respectively. The increase over the Budget was due to improvement in the Land Revenue and Income-tax receipts and to the Imperial contributions of—

(i) 12,43 in aid of the Provincial balance,
(ii) 10,00 for expenditure in 1903-04 on special objects, and
(iii) 4,06 on account of re-allotment of the unspent part of the special grant of 19,50 made in 1901-02, factors which were partly counterbalanced by decreased receipts under the heads Stamps and Interest. The total Provincial expenditure in 1903-03 amounted to 4,93,03 against 4,99,33 and 4,61,93 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates respectively, the excess being due mainly to large remissions of takavi advances and expenditure on account of the Delhi Coronation Darbar and Coronation celebrations, and being partly counterbalanced by savings under certain heads which have been explained in paragraph 14 of last year's Financial Statement. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of 24,23, which reduced the opening balance of 58,23 to 34,00 at the end of the year. If the Imperial contributions in aid of—

(i) the Provincial loss due to the remissions of land revenue on account of famine,
(ii) Public Works and grants-in-aid to District Local Boards,
(iii) the Provincial balance, and
(iv) the Plague Research Laboratory

be excluded from the revenue side, and the special expenditure which was met out of the Imperial grants of 19,50 and 5,50 for works, etc., or incurred in connection with the plague, famine Delhi Coronation Darbar and Coronation celebrations, be excluded from the expenditure side, the ordinary revenue (4,01,95) fell short of the ordinary expenditure (4,30,64) by 29,05 as compared with the deficit of 30,84 and 25,20 anticipated in the original and revised estimates respectively. In arriving at this deficit, all transactions connected with the recurring Imperial grants of 6,00 and 3,50 for educational and other recurring expenditure are now treated as ordinary and not as extraordinary, as was done in past years' Financial Statements.

Direct famine charges debitable to the head 33, Famine Relief amounted to 39,99 as compared with 48,00 entered in the Budget, and were borne by the Imperial Exchequer. Indirect famine charges borne by Provincial revenues amounted to 30,39 against 18,07 entered in the Budget, the excess being due mainly to remissions of takavi advances and to the employment of officers on famine duty for a longer period. Plague charges amounting to 8,52 as compared with 8,46 provided in the Budget were borne by Provincial revenues. The payments and receipts on account of takavi and other loans included in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account amounted to 43,77 and 48,72 respectively against 48,65 and 47,27 entered in the Budget.

The Budget for the year 1903-04 opened with a balance of 34,00, and the Government of India undertook to allow a special assignment sufficient to close the Provincial account of the year with a balance of 20,00. The amount of the special assignment was taken at 28,51 in the Budget, but it has been reduced to 13,11 in the Revised Estimates owing to improvement of revenue, chiefly under the heads Excise, Assessed Taxes and Civil Works, and to decrease of expenditure, chiefly under the heads Land Revenue, Jails Education and Medical, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under the heads General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Civil Works and Contributions to Local. The total revenue and expenditure are now estimated at 4,57,85 and 4,59,08 as compared with 4,51,93 and 4,55,53 entered in the Budget. The important variations between the Budget and Revised Estimates are explained in Section II below. The increase of the closing balance from 20,00 in the Budget to 32,77 in the Revised is due to the addition of the following special contributions allowed by the Government of India for expenditure in the year 1904-05:—

(a) 5,25 for the completion of St. George's Hospital, Bombay;
(b) 4,52 for additional items of ordinary expenditure under various heads;
(c) 3,00 for expenditure on desirable objects of public utility which have hitherto had to yield precedence to works of more pressing urgency.

Total 12,77

If the Imperial contributions in aid of—

(i) the Provincial balance,
(ii) the items (a), (b) and (c) mentioned above, and
(iii) the Plague Research Laboratory

be excluded from the revenue side, and the special charges provided on account of public works, plague, famine and Delhi Coronation Darbar be excluded from the expenditure side the ordinary revenue and expenditure are now estimated at 4,33,88 and 4,34,90 respectively, showing a deficit of 4,02 as compared with 18,09 estimated in the Budget and 29,05 realised in 1902-03.

No Imperial expenditure on famine relief was estimated for the year 1903-04. Famine and plague charges born by Provincial revenues are now estimated at 2,51 and 3,91 as compared with 2,22 and 5,77 entered in the Budget. The payments and receipts of takavi and other loans under the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 18,38 and 44,62 respectively as compared with 29,43 and 33,82 entered in the Budget.

The Budget for the year 1904-05 which is framed, as usual, on the assumption of a normal monsoon, opens with a balance of 32,77 which is expected to be reduced to 20,00 the total revenue and expenditure being estimated at 4,02,50 and 4,79,27 respectively. Owing mainly to the continued recovery of the Presidency from famine, increased revenue is anticipated under the heads Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Interest. The recurring Imperial contribution of 6,00 and 3,50 for educational and other expenditure are included in the revenue estimate, which is further swelled by special contributions of 24,51 in aid of the Provincial balance and 5,00 for the increase of expenditure on public works. The grant of 24,51 is entered with a view to close the Provincial account of the year with a balance of 20,00, and will vary with the actual results of the year, or as the Government of India may direct hereafter. On the expenditure side, increased provision is made to maintain the ordinary services in reasonable efficiency and to provide for various works of public

(23), 24, Medical (12), 25, Political (32), and other major heads (11). The additional ordinary expenditure which but for the special Imperial grant of 4,52 referred to in paragraph 4 would not have been provided for is distributed under the following heads :—

3, Land Revenue :—
Revision of revenue establishments in Sind, training of talatis in survey work, office tents for sub-divisional officers, petty construction and repairs, establishment for the preparation of record of rights in Sind, etc. 1,38
4, Forest—
Construction of roads buildings, sluices, and forest irrigation works, etc. 31
18, General Administration—
Purchase of office tents and books 4
19-A, Law and Justice—Courts of Law—
Purchase of office tents and furniture 6
19-B, Law and Justice—Jails—
Contingencies under Jail Manufactures 4
20, Police—
Petty construction provision of Ghat paths in five districts, etc. 45
22, Education—
Building grants, purchase of land and apparatus 85
24, Medical—
Steam-launch for the Port Health Officer, Aden, stores and additional Professor for the Grant Medical College, etc. 37
26, Scientific and other Minor Departments—
Revision of the Sind Gazetteer 27
30 Stationery and Printing—
Stationery supplied from Central Stores 20
32, Miscellaneous—
Establishment of telegraphic communication at Taluka Head-quarters, and building grant to Seamen's Rest at Karachi 15
Contributions to Local.—
Grants for village water-supply 18
Total 4,50

The allocation of the Imperial grant of 300 made in the last year's Revised Estimate for expenditure on special objects in the current year will be decided after receipt of the report of the Committee recently appointed by Government to consider the question of establishing a Museum in the Presidency Town. The ordinary revenue (i. e., exclusive of the Imperial grants-in-aid of the Provincial balance, public works and the Plague Research Laboratory) is estimated at 4,31,79 and the ordinary expenditure (i. e., exclusive of expenditure in connection with items (a), (b) and (c) mentioned in paragraph 4, public works specially provided for, and plague) at 4,52,92 showing a deficit of 21,13 as compared with 18,09 estimated in last year's Budget.

No provision is made in the current year's Budget for direct or indirect famine charges while the plague expenditure is estimated at 4,10. In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans are estimated at 22,90 and 47,12 respectively.

ACCOUNTS OF 1902-03.

The estimated and actual transactions of the year 1902-03 are given below :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
Opening balance	64,38	58,23	58,23
Revenue	4,4,566	4,67,70	4,68,85
Expenditure	4,89,38	4,91,93	4,93,08
Closing balance	20,65	34,00	34,00

The important differences between the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1902-03 have been explained in Section II of last year's Financial Statement. Important variations of the actuals from the Budget or Revised Estimates are noticed below.

On the revenue side the actuals show a net improvement of 23,19 over the Budget and 1,15 over the Revised Estimate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1904-05.

The important features of the Budget for 1904-05 have been noticed. The general result is shown below :—

	1902-04.	1904-05.	1904-05 more (+), or less (—), than 1903-04.	
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget. Revised.
Opening balance	34,00	34,00	32,77	—1,23 —1,23
Revenue	4,51,56	4,57,85	4,62,50	+10,94 +4,65
Expenditure	4,65,56	4,59,08	4,75,27	+9,71 +16,19
Closing balance ...	20,00	32,77	20,00	... —12,77

The details by major heads are given in Appendix B.

REFUNDS—1.

This is a head of expenditure only and is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the same proportions as the receipts under the revenue heads, the most important of these heads being Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. The figures are :—

	Actuals.		1903-04.		1904-05.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-'3	Budget. Revised.	Budget.
Refunds.	1,73	1,85	1,72	1,70 1,78	1,81

The Budget is pratically a repetition of the last year's Revised, the increase over the Budget of that year being due to larger Excise refunds.

ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—2.

This also is a head of expenditure only. The figures are :—

	Actuals.			1903-04.		1904-05
	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	Budget	Revised	Budge
Assignments.						
Cash	10,60	10,75	10,66	11,27	11,15	12,25
Alienations....	84,19	84,17	83,17	84,18	83,28	83,27
Compensations.						
Cash	3,67	3,51	3,63	3,73	3,89	3,74
Total	98,46	98,43	97 46	99,18	98,32	99,26

(a) Under "Assignments," Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to inamdars and district village officers and servants, charitable and religious allowances, and assessment of alienated lands. In addition to the provision for normal charges, the Budget for cash payments provides 1,03 on account of certain refunds to be made to khots in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

(b) Under "Compensation" the Provincial expenditure consists of Salt, Opium and a share of Excise Compensations and other miscellaneous payments of a recurring nature. The Budget is practically a repetition of the Budget for 1903-04.

I—LAND REVENUE—3.

The figures under this head are :—

	Actuals			1903-04		1904-05
	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	Budget	Revised	Budget
Revenue.						
Provincial 1/4 share	77,23	80,61	79,17	96,25	97,50	99,25
Alienated	97,21	96,22	95,72	97,26	96,95	95,93
Fixed allotment and adjustments	1,40,21	1,39,42	1,55,13	1,19,23	1,17,56	1,22,25
Total ..	3,14,75	3,76,25	3,30,02	3,12,79	3,11,01	3,17,43
Expenditure.						
Charges of District Administration	30,32	30,32	30,75	30,72	29,55	31,49
Survey and Settlement...	2,31	1,11	1,10	1,26	1,20	1,19
Land Records and Agriculture	18,86	20,01	19,69	20,70	20,20	21,04
Allowances to District and Village Officers	14,70	13,84	13,46	13,83	13,10	13,14
Total ..	66,19	65,31	65,00	6 ,91	64,05	66,90

(a) The revenue is made up of—

(i) the Provincial quarter share of the divisible receipts ;

(ii) Alienations, which are credited under this head and are debited partly under this head and partly under Assignments and Police; and

(iii) the fixed allotment under the Provincial Settlement as modified by special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues.

The Budget under (i) is fixed at 1,75 higher than the last year's Revised in view of returning prosperity. The provision under (ii) follows the last year's Revised, and that under (iii) is made up as follows :—

Fixed allotment under the Settlement	76,10
Contribution in aid of the Provincial balance	24,51
Contribution for increased recuring expenditure on education	6,00
Contribution for increase of expenditure on public works	5 00
Adjustments on account of transfers of various services effected in the ordinary course during the current Settlement.	
[The departures from the last year's Budget are (a) the imperial contribution of 1,20 against 2 in 19 3-04 for the Plague Research Laboratory, the provision for last year being reduced by anticipated recoveries on account of the supply of plague prophylatic to the Punjab Government, (b) additional Imperial contributions of 33 for Berar pensions and 60 for the purchase of land and construction of buildings required in lieu of the Kirkee Farm the transfer of which to the Military Department is under contemplation, and (c) a contribution of 17 from Provincial to Imperial owing to the transfer of horse-breeding operations in certain districts to the Army Remount Department.]	4,20
Contribution for increase of other recuring expenditure	3,50
Commutation for Provincial loss of income-tax revenue	2,88
Total.....	1,22,25

(b) The expenditure includes the cost of the district staff employed in the collection of the land revenue. The increase over the last year's Budget is due mainly to the provision of 86 for the revision of revenue establishments in Sind and of 31 for the purchase of office tents for sub-divisional officers and to enhanced provision for various minor items, partly counterbalanced by decreased expenditure anticipated on account of allowances to district and village officers. The two items of 86 and 31 mentioned above as well as large savings in 1903-04 on the lump grant of 1,82 are chiefly responsible for the difference between the Budget and the last year's Revised.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

With the current year ends the particular system of Provincial finance which was introduced in 1877. The settlement under which we are working began in 1897-98, but, as I explained last year, it has never been more than a convenient system of accounts. In no year since it began has it been possible to keep the expenditure within the assigned revenue and we have been entirely dependent on the Imperial Exchequer for any reform involving increase of cost and even for maintaining the several services in the state of efficiency which they had previously reached. The famine of 1896-97 together with the outbreak of plague had indeed made it impossible to fix standards of revenue and expenditure which could be made a satisfactory basis of a revised settlement. The previous settlement was continued provisionally in 1897-98, and in 1898-99 it was determined to continue it for the remainder of the usual period of five years with a small reduction of the fixed assignment. It has in fact been continued for eight years, the recurrence of famine and continuance of plague having made the disorganization of the finances more complete than ever. In the earlier part of the period the Imperial Exchequer had itself been depleted by widespread famine and other causes and the most rigid economy was necessary. The Government of India anticipated that as they had taken over direct famine charges and made large contributions for plague expenditure it would be possible for this Government to bring other expenditure within its resources and by recoveries from local bodies and other means gradually build up the normal balance. This anticipation was not realized. Before the province had time to recover from the effects of the famine of 1896-97 a still more severe famine befell it and lasted in varying degrees for three years. In the meantime charges had to be met which though not debited to the heads of famine and plague were as much the result of these causes as what were classed as direct charges. In the later part of the period the Imperial Exchequer has been in a flourishing condition and it has aided this Presidency while under unprecedented afflictions with a generous hand. As mentioned in previous statements it has not only borne direct famine and plague charges and supplied the deficits in regard to necessary expenditure but it has provided us with the means of carrying out improvements in many departments and in executing many public works which in a time of financial strain had been deferred. Through the increase in recurring charges thus brought about and for other reasons it was not possible in the current year for us to keep what was regarded as necessary expenditure within what our assigned income might be taken at after allowing for normal expansion of revenues in the absence of famine and plague. As above shown the Government of India have not only provided for our stated requirements, but have made special grants to enable us to make still greater progress in public works and to attain other desirable objects. The extent to which the Government of India have contributed in excess of the assigned revenues, besides bearing all direct famine charges (6,11,33) and expenditure on account of the Plague Research Laboratory (7,68) during the current settlement, is shown below :—

Year.	Amount.
1897-98	18,33
1898-99	48,75
1899-1900	34,37
1900-01	30,84
1901-02	1,10,50
1902-03	73,93
1903-04 (Revised estimate)	36,13
1904-05 (Budget estimate)	39,01
Total ...	4,21,92

The total of 421,92 is not far short of a year's ordinary income. It is, however, in no way due to the form of settlement adopted that in these eight years it has had to be virtually suspended. Under no reasonable form of settlement which could be devised could our assets have met the expenditure necessitated by such exceptional calamities as have afflicted us. But the Presidency is now rapidly recovering from their effects. The expansion of the more important branches of the revenue in two fairly favourable seasons has been even greater than was anticipated. There are still many improvements in administration urgently called for, but we can now frame a standard of expenditure on which a fair settlement for the future can be made. Provided we get a reasonable share of growing revenues and have a cycle of good years, there may be an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms than have been possible for many years past.

The Hon. Messrs. Setalwad, Parekh, Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Chichgar then spoke.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim at the conclusion of his speech expressed the gratitude of the Musulman community to the Government for the measures taken to remedy the grievances regarding the arrangements for the pilgrim camp at Pir Paon. He protested against the rumoured intention of Government to resume lands at Chowpati vested in the Improvement Trust. In view of the large sums given by the Government of India for the improvement of Calcutta and Simla, he trusted that the Government of India will supplement the income of the Trust derived from vested lands.

HON. MR. CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad said :—When my honourable friend Sir James Monteath penned his concluding remarks on the Budget estimates with genuine satisfaction at the past two seasons being fairly favourable and full of hope that a cycle of coming good years will give the Bombay Government an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms, little did he dream that the whole aspect of the situation would be changed before this Council met to discuss the financial statement. The holding off the rains has brought us face to face with very anxious times, and unless merciful Providence comes in a very few days to the rescue almost the whole of the Presidency will be in the grip of a severe famine. With such discouraging prospects it is not very profitable to discuss the ways and directions in which provincial finances can be utilized, for everything else will have to wait before the urgent and all-absorbing needs of a famine. In the hope, however, that the present gloomy situation will considerably improve before long I venture to draw attention to a few points in connection with the budget.

EDUCATION—COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS.

I very carefully scanned the figures under the head of education in order to discover one item which I thought should have found a place on the expenditure side, but I was disappointed to find that it was not there. The new Universities' Act comes into operation from to-morrow and now that the University will be practically a department of Government I entertained the hope that the budget would contain a substantial grant to the Bombay University. My lord, no paper constitution, no reduced senate, no statutory or expert syndicate will improve higher education unless abundant means are placed at the disposal of the University and the Government colleges are made model colleges. I referred last year to the inadequate equipment of the first Government College in the Presidency, the Elphinstone College, both in the matter of professors and laboratories. Recently a lecturership in chemistry has been created and a small provision has been made in the budget for a chemical laboratory. But, my lord, can it be said that a lecturer of Rs. 250 a month and a grant of Rs. 2,500 for a chemical laboratory are anything like adequate provision for the teaching of chemistry at the premier Government College in the Presidency? Then look at the residential quarters for the students of that college. The present quarters are shut up on all sides by the operations of the Improvement Trust and even the open space of 30 feet that was promised to be kept between the new police quarters and the college hostel is reduced to about ten feet. I sincerely hope the new Telang wing will meet with a better fate and the space between the Telang wing and the police quarters will be reserved for any future extension of the hostel. For the needs of the college are growing. In the beginning of the year 141 students applied to be admitted to the hostel and the applications of 66 students had to be rejected as there was no room for them. Even the Deccan College over which I recognise the Government have spent large sums of late years has no sufficient accommodation to meet the growing demand. Out of 176 applications that were registered for admission to the Deccan College hostel, no less than 139 had to be rejected and a further 30 were not registered as it was obvious that for want of space they could not be granted. The Grant Medical College has no hostel at all, and though Government have long promised to erect one, we do not know when we shall get it. Then turn to Gujarat and Sindh. The Gujarat College for want of sufficient funds is starving and ill-equipped, and it is no wonder that during its career of 20 years not a single student from that college has got a first class at the B.A. While Government are maintaining a full college for the Deccan, they are only contributing Rs. 10,000 a years each to Gujarat and Sindh towards the maintenance of the Arts Colleges in those provinces. I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to consider whether it is not desirable that Government should take over the Gujarat and Sindh Colleges and maintain them properly equipped as Government Colleges.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Turning to primary education I gratefully recognise the liberal grants that have been made to the various local bodies. The Joint Schools Committee of Bombay are indeed very thankful to Government as well as the Corporation for their liberally enhanced grants as it will enable them to carry out urgent reforms in various directions. There is however the urgent and difficult question of the housing of primary schools in Bombay. Your predecessor, Lord Northcote, was pleased to appoint a committee to consider the question and one cannot be too grateful to your Excellency for the interest you showed in the matter by visiting some of the schools soon after your arrival. With the sympathy that your Excellency and my friend Mr. Fulton have shown in the matter I trust the question will before long be satisfactorily solved.

JUDICIAL MATTERS.

Last year while dealing with the head judicial I appealed to my Hon. friend Mr. Fulton to effect the separation of executive and judicial function by transferring magisterial work to the subordinate judges. He then recognised the desirability of the reform as well as the fitness of the sub-judges to dispose of criminal work, but he said that if the sub-judges were entrusted with criminal work that would interfere with and cause detriment to the civil work, I venture to think that there need be no such apprehension, for the criminal work falling to each sub-judge under the arrangement I suggested would be very little and would not interfere with the civil work. The criminal work done by the present Mamlatdar Magistrate occupies much less than 1-4 of his time and your present district judges are both civil and criminal judges. I ventured to refer last year to the present system of making appointments to the posts of District Judges, Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and submitted that they should be filled by persons with guarantees of adequate legal training and knowledge. My honourable friend, Mr. Fulton then said that "the present class of District Judges do their work quite as well as any body of men which is likely to be substituted for them." It is indeed a strange commentary on this confidence of my honourable friend in the present mofussil judiciary that you had only recently to pass over no less than 15 officers comprising the first two grades of District Judges before you could find an officer considered fit to be appointed a judge of the Hight Court.

LEASES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

I beg to draw attention to the condition under which Government propose to give building leases at Mahableshwar. I understand that in renewing the old leases as well as in giving fresh ones, Government propose to introduce a condition that Government can by giving a three month's notice require the owner of any Bungalow not to use it himself in any particular reason, but give it to Government for the occupation of their officers on rent to be fixed by a Committee. I do not for a moment give any credence to what certain uncharitable, people say that the object is to discourage natives as far as possible from resorting to these hill stations. But a correspondent presumably a Europ an in the "Times of India" the other day while approving of Government action said : "This is a step in the right direction, although owners of property are the reverse of pleased; but they should bear in mind that Mahableshwar is primarily a wealth resort for Europeans, officials and others, and Government are but doing their duty in preserving it as such." As I have said I do not believe Government have the intention imputed to them. But this much is certain that the attempt to introduce the above condition coupled with the very objectionable distinction made at the Wather Station between Europeans and natives with regard to the waiting room gives rise to suspicion in the minds of people.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh said :—When the Honourable Sir James Monteath prepared his financial statement he could have little anticipated that within a few weeks, the hopefulness of the situation would be altogether dissipated and the position would become one of very grave anxiety. At that time the monsoon had well commenced and earlier rains in most Districts were very seasonable. But since the rains have stopped and there are complaints from most of the districts that rain is very urgently wanted and that crops are withering from want of moisture. The misfortunes from which we have sufferred, the plague which has since its appearance 8 years ago been continuing its ravages in increasing proportions every year and the four years of famine and scarcity with almost no interval for recuperation, have exhausted all the resources of the people and have deprived them of all power to resist the attack of any further misfortune. Therefore there is no relief in the form of plentiful rains within a short time the situation would become most appalling and it would be impossible to conceive the extent and depth of the suffering and distress to which the people are likely to be exposed; but things have not become quite hopeless and I hope that the heavens become propitious and that we are able to escape the calamity which seems to be looming so near us.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

I feel exceedingly pained to find it necessary to refer to harsh measures which in some Districts were adopted for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the land revenue demands of Government. I am not behind others in appreciating the liberality of the Government of India and of the local Government in the matter of remitting the Government demands for the 3 years of the famine; what I complain of is that the agriculturists of some districts did not get the benefit of this liberality to the extent required by their poverty and the losses sustained during the period. Some portions of the Districts of Kaira and Surat have been unfortunate in this matter, but I refer specially to the treatment of the Broach District which appears to me to have been particularly harsh. The large number of notices of attachments and sales that have been stuck up at the village Choras and the Mamlatdars' Katcheries during the last 8 or 10 months show that coercive processes have been put in force to an unusual extent even for the District of Broach. A feeling of terror has been prevailing among the agriculturists of the District who are in arrears in respect of the Government demands for the famine years. The murder which was recently committed at Vagra by an occupant whose lands were forfeited and were to be sold away, shows to what fit of desparation people have been driven by the action of the Revenue authorities. I can put before your Excellency another instance which would show that the object of some of the measures was more to inspire terror among people whose dues to Government remained unpaid. There were two Vania brothers against whom the Government revenue was due. The greater part of this revenue was in respect of a bet Ijara for which they had given the security of a very substantial person. The brothers were sent for by the Revenue authorities and were told that unless they paid their dues at once they would be required to pay penalty. They however, found themselves unable to pay up, and penalty to the extent of one-fourth of the dues was ordered to be paid by them. These proceedings for recovering the dues including the penalty were taken against the surety and his property was attached. The surety requested that Government should attach the properties of the principal debtors and if these properties did not suffice he would make up the deficiency. All the properties of the defaulters including their houses were then attached; they were sold by auction-sale and they realised enough to meet all the liabilities of Government; that however did not satisfy the authorities; warrants of arrest and imprisonment were issued against them, a large party of Revenue pattawallas, Karkuns and Telalis was kept for several days to maintain watch about their house night and day; one of the brothers who was able to procure a loan and paid the amount due from him; the other brother was kept in imprisonment for several weeks; and to overtop all these, criminal proceedings have been adopted against one of the brothers because he kept himself confined in his house, while the servants of the Revenue department were watching out-side with their warrant and against the other for not obeying the summons of the Mamlatdar who wanted him to come to his Kachery for the purpose of allowing himself to be arrested but did not. I submit that if the Government officers were working merely for the purpose of securing the revenue demand, where was the propriety of all the further proceedings after the revenues were secured by the undertaking of the surety or in any case by the sales of properties which belonged to the defaulters? Then I refer to the issue of orders for crediting the payments made by cultivators for the current year against arrears of the famine years. I have seen instances in which the payments were entered by the village officers against the dues of the current year and afterwards when the circle Inspector came, he altered the entries by making additions showing that the payments were in respect of the arrears of the famine years. Government had announced their intention of writing off such arrears of the famine years as remained unrecovered till the month of May of the current year and the object of the actions of the Revenue officers was to show that the revenue of the famine years had been paid up and that which remained due was in respect of good years and that the defaulter therefore deserved no consideration; and in this way they attempted to defeat the intentions of Government of giving relief to these persons whose condition has not so far improved after the famine years as to enable them to pay up the dues of the period. I do not refer to this matter with any view of helping those who want to evade the reach of the long and powerful arm of Government. I have no sympathy for any persons who have means and who still wish to obviate the payment of their dues. But I do submit that everybody who has been in arrears ought not to be regarded as having means and acting contumaciously. The District of Broach represents the climax of all the adverse influences. It is most highly assessed, its soil has much deteriorated with effect both in quality and quantity of outturn and it has suffered not less severely from the famine than the districts to the North; and yet while the remissions of revenue given to Ahmedabad Kaira and the Punch Mahals were 53, 48 and 57 per cent respectively, the remissions it received was only 44 per cent; and in August 1903 when in most of the Districts the arrears of the famine years were nearly wiped off, five lakhs and seventy three thousand were left to be collected in this District. This was by far the highest sum of the famine arrears which any single District had been asked to collect. When difficulties arise in the collection of this large sum in addition to the revenue of the current year, I do not think it would be reasonable to attribute them to the general contumacy of the agricultural classes of the District. Considering the severity of the distress through which the district had passed I think it has received treatment much harsher than it deserved. I am afraid that the measures that were adopted in this district for recovering the arrears of the famine years should have plunged numbers of agricultural families much deeper in debt and should have increased the difficulties and delay of their recovery from the effects of the famine.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The agriculturists of this Presidency also appreciate the promptness and liberality with which the Government of your Excellency issued orders about the suspension and remission of assessment when they learnt of the destruction of the crops by locusts. I beg however to submit one or two observations in connection with the principles they have laid down for the guidance of their officers in this matter. If Government insist on maintaining still the distinction between bona fide agriculturists and other occupants of land, it is high time that they should lay down authoritatively what they understand by the expression. As it is, the officers are not at all agreed as to who should be regarded as a bona fide agriculturist and who not and it often happens that a person is regarded as a bona fide agriculturist by one officer and not by another in one village or Taluka and not in another; this sort of uncertainty in this important matter cannot but lead to jobbery and corruption. If Government are prepared to give remissions to occupants who themselves cultivate the land personally or have them cultivated on their own account through servants and also to such occupants as have let them to tenants but are prepared to give guarantee that they would give a corresponding remission of rent to them. I do not think there would be any necessity of any enquiry whether a person is a bona fide agriculturist or not. I further find that Government in the rules they lay down do not classify the crops according to the anna proportion, but classify them as bad, poor, normal etc. Now people are used to the anna proportion and they would be able to classify according to anna value better and more satisfactorily than according to the new valuation classification. I am afraid the new classification would not be well understood and would causes confusion and vagueness and would not tend to simplify, and I think that the old system of classification should not be departed from. I further submit that though the assesment of lands in Gujerat and the Konkan are much heavier than in the Deccan, that would not justify a less lenient treatment in this matter of the occupants of lands on the Deccan. I think that an average Deccan ryot will not be able to pay half his assessment when his crops are poor, or his fail when the crops are bad, without getting into hands of the money lenders. Likewise if his crops have failed entirely in one year he will not be able to pay with a normal crop in the next year double, and with a fair crop one and one half of his usual assessment without incurring debts. I submit that concessions ought to be given to the same extent the ryots of the Deccan as they are given to the royts of Gujerat and the Konkan. It is nearly two years since your Excellency's predecessor announced the early promulgation of a scheme for the automatic giving of suspensions and remissions when the crops failed or were destroyed over large areas. The public are anxiously awaiting for the scheme and I trust your Excellency will see your way to expedite its promulgation or to give information of the circumstances under which it had been delayed. The hon. member proceeded to refer to revision, Survey Settlements, the assessment of Customs Custom stations at the Viramgaum, the operations of the income-tax; agricultural labour, medical despensaries and the financial condition of District Municipalities.

THE HON. MR. CHICHGAR.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar said :—It was a pleasure to observe that the Budget, which the Honourable Member had presented, was satisfactory from several points of view. The present Budget was framed on the assumption of a normal rainfall, and it was earnestly to be hoped that the sanguine expectations on which it was based may be fulfilled. But, as it is, the rains have held off too long already, and unless the outlook is cheered by a sufficient downpour within a very few days, there will be grave reason for apprehending a scarcity, if not a famine, in the full figure, over large areas of the presidency. They might be perfectly sure, that should the dire necessity arise once more, the Government will be fully prepared to combat the evil with all the resources in their power. If the physical conditions of the Presidency do not admit of more irrigation on any scale of magnitude, the Government might consider whether more may not be done in the way of sinking wells and the storage of water, in order that the calamities of a drought might to some extent be mitigated. They had been informed that with the current year ends the particular system of Provincial Finance which was introduced in 1897, that in no year since it began had it been possible to keep the expenditure within the assigned revenue, and that the Provincial Government had been entirely dependent on the Imperial Exchequer even for maintaining the several services in a state of reasonable efficiency. The revision of the settlement therefore, becomes a matter of considerable importance. As the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath had pointed out, there were many improvements in administration urgently called for and it was to be hoped that his very moderate requisition for a reasonable share of growing revenues would be fully and generously met in the new settlement, and that the Local Government will be placed in a position to initiate extensive and urgent reforms which they had been unable to consider for many years.

Turning to the details of the Budget, he observed that the provision made for the extension of the J. J. Hospital, the G. T. Hospital and the European General Hospital was very gratifying. In connection with the last named institution, a point had been raised in certain quarters which deserved consideration. It had been suggested that the large dock extensions which would soon be in operation, and which in their turn would will make the G. I. P. Railway Carnifnac basher would at no distant date radically very considerably from a medical point of view the value of the present site of the Hospital and render its removal to another locality desirable. He was sure Government would give due consideration to the possibility here suggested, and that if the Hospital is to be retained on the present site, they would take proper safeguards against any nuisance or danger arising from the din and bustle of a busy traffic, and would see that the railway line to the pier and the docks is so laid as to minimize the evil apprehended.

EDUCATION.

The increased provision made for the advancement of education was a matter for much satisfaction. He urged the introduction of manual training in primary schools, not that the children might learn special trades, but that brain and muscle might develop harmoniously. He also advocated the introduction of compulsory drawing, in primary schools and the facts and principles of agriculture, by object lessons and manual work. Whatever reforms might be introduced in the system of education, they would hardly be fruitful without properly trained teachers, and the establishment of a normal school for teachers in Bombay and the formation of training classes in the High Schools of the mofussil would be of great advantage. He understood the Hon. Mr. Giles was in favour of importing trained experts from Europe. This would be a step in the right direction, He drew attention to the urgent necessity of securing sites and buildings for primary schools in the growing towns and cities of the presidency where the value of land is rising yearly and where what can be done now for a relatively small cost may, a few years hence, cost considerably more. These sites should include a sufficient space for parks and playgrounds. The sanitary condition of several of the Bombay Presidency Primary Schools was a matter for much regret, and the sooner it was improved the better it would be for the rising generation. He was thankful therefore to see that a scheme had been decided upon for providing special buildings for some of the worst housed schools in Bombay, and he earnestly trusts that in course of time similar school buildings would be provided in the principal centres in the mofussil. The efforts of Government in regard to technical education were no doubt laudable, but for the present they were confined within very humble limits. There was a great work for Government to do, beyond this limited sphere, and it should commence with a comprehensive survey by European experts of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the country.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

Under the head of Scientific and Minor Departments, provision was made for improvements in agricultural education and for experimental farms. In this connection he invited attention to the question of the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation. As nearly all the Bombay cotton is grown and cultivated within a narrow belt alongside of railways, it would be interesting to know whether means cannot be devised to reduce the cost of cartage, &c., by constructing light railways in tracts suited for cotton. It would also be well to encourage the extention of cultivation of the crop to areas more in the interior by inducing and compensating cultivators if found necessary, to a certain extent in the first instance, with a view to make their abode in the interior. It should be borne in mind that formerly almost every district grew cotton to supply itself with hand-made yarn for cloth weaving. The latter-day machine yarn ousted hand-made yarn with the result that in many districts especially in the interior cotton cultivation has disappeared. The agricultural statistics of by gone days, if available, would doubtless show what tracts used to grow cotton. He suggested that Government should send to America or Egypt some competent Natives after they have obtained preliminary training under an American or European expert here for further investigation and research in regard to cotton cultivation. In conclusion he drew attention to the urgent need for additional accommodation at the disinfection shed outside the Prince's Dock where crew and seamen are examined as well as their kit, &c., fumigated under the Plague Rules.

The Hon. Mr. Webb, Dr. Bhandarkar the Hon. Dikshit, Thackersey, Khare and Khandalawala also spoke and the Council adjourned.

THE PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

THE committee appointed by the Parsee community to consider the question of proselytism among them met again on Tuesday at the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Dr. K. E Dadachanjee presiding.

Mr. Guzdar suggested that the chairman should restrict the speakers to a certain length of time.

The chairman said that already a proposition to limit the speakers to a certain length of time had been negatived by the meeting on a former occasion, which meant that, in the opinion of the meeting the speakers should not be so restricted.

Dr. Sukhia drew the chairman's attention to the remarks interjected by some gentlemen during the time Mr. Nadirshah was addressing the meeting, remarks which were as objectionable as they were improper; and he therefore asked the chairman to put a stop thereto.

The chairman expressed a hope that members would not interpose remarks in the course of an address; but that, if a personal explanation was to be made, permission to make it should be asked at the conclusion of the address, and on such permission being granted, the explanation could be made.

Mr. Jamsetjee Nadirshah then resumed his address in favour of admitting into their religion fit and proper persons professing another religion.

Dr. Sukhia next addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Hormusji Lord's proposition. He was followed by Mr. Lord who made a reply in support of his proposition and against Mr. Nadirshah's amendment. On a division there were 31 votes against the amendment and six in favour of it. The original proposition against prosolytism found thirty votes in support of it and six against it.

After some discussion Dr. Katrak moved that in order to carry into effect Mr. Lord's proposition this meeting recommended the community to take such steps as might be deemed necessary.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition

Mr Jahangir Jamsetji Vimadalal proposed that they should submit to the community suggestions as to the way in which the proposition could be carried into effect; and that, for that purpose, the meeting should be adjourned. On being put to the vote, this proposition was carried.

The Chairman said that Mr. K. R. Cama had sent in a protest against the procedure adopted by the meeting. Dr. Sukhia remarked that Mr. Cama, having withdrawn from the meeting, had no right to send in the protest. The Chairman ruled that Mr. Cama had the right; and in accordance with this ruling, the protest was read to the meeting, which then adjourned.

BRITISH POLICY IN MOROCCO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The writer of this article wishes from his heart that he could dispute Mr. Aflalo's case against the Foreign Office. As an Englishman, with the interests of the word's greatest empire at heart, he would be glad and proud of the opportunity. But he, too, has made some study of Morocco during the past decade, and has spent some years on Moorish soil. And he can find nothing in Mr. Aflalo's indictment to dispute, no statement that he can deny, no conclusion (of any consequence) that he can differ from. For an epitome of the indictment he has not space here at his command. Therefore, having said that it is a very strong case, supported by a not very well arranged mass of facts, and by a solid bulk of special, first-hand knowledge, he must content himself with commending the book itself to the notice of all thoughtful students of world politics, and to all friends of the British Empire. Mr. Aflalo says :—

"Let us trust that it be not too late. Let the whole question be reopened. The expansive ambition of Germany would serve this purpose. . . . This time however—if ever this time should come—let Parliament deal with the matter. The Foreign Office has shown itself hopelessly unequal to the occasion."

The writer wishes he could share Mr. Aflalo's view of the possibilities, as he does the feeling which dictated the following passage in the book :—"The writer of the following indictment of a certain policy of the present Government is in accord with that Government on every other issue. He has no personal feeling against the French, and a very real affection for their beautiful country."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1318—Bhaishanker and K and G—Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—K D Shroff—B K and G—Part heard.

1305—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co—Mansukhlal J and H—Craigie L and O—Not to be called on.

1319-02—Dikshit and D—Tejpal Golop and others vs Badishe Aniline and Soda Fabrik—Payne and Co

1320-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savla vs The Hindustan Stand W Co—Dikshit and D.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

330-14874- 3—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Ramruk vs Waman Bapuji Dave and others—Chitals and M

142-04 - Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia.

Appeals.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaroo Ramjee vs Mohanlal Cursondas and others—Payne and Co—H D and D and F.

1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.

1823—B Raghavaya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanandas and others—Edgelow G and W

1324—K B Mehta—B F Mines vs J F Forcandes and another Smetham B and N.

1325—Craigie L and O—Narotham Morarjee Goculdas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—Smetham B and N and B Raghavaya.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

1317—Bicknell M and K—Paul Beller and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

63-2358-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanand and another vs Gangajal Ookerda—Captain and V—Part heard.

Short Cause.

492-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Parbhoochand vs Soorajmull Juhanmal—Tyabjee D and Co

Commercial cause.

336-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Kanga and P—For trial of an issue.

131-99—M B Chothia—Feerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

577-99—Malvi B and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vanuli.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-02—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Eduljikaketh vs Mavei Francis and others.

512-33—R P and Mehta—

WRITERS AND READERS.

A book by Mr. Frederic Harrison is always interesting, and a romance from his pen will be doubly interesting. "Theophano" is a romantic monograph of the tenth century which Mr, Harrison has written, and which Messrs Chapman are to publish. Its aim is o give a general picture of the state of south-eastern Europe, and its relations to the advancing power of Islam.

A notable feature of the new "Life and Letters" of Hawker of Morwenstow will be an account of the visit which Tennyson paid to him in his Cornwall fastness. They talked poetry and kindred matters for a whole day, and Hawker made a full record of of the Laureates's deliverances. So far this document has not been drawn upon, and indeed the same may be said of much other material which will be found in the book.

It is arranged that Mr. Swinburnes's new volume verse, "A Channel Passage and Other Poems," shall appear here and in America. It is, of course, a volume in the collected edition of his poetry, to which, to-day, Messrs. Chatto add, "Songs Before Sunrise" and "Songs of Two Nations" Hitherto these two sheaves of verse have been separate volumes, but in this final arrangement of Mr. Swinburne's works they become one.

A novel of the Russo-Japanese war! It has been written by Jaakoff Prelooker, and is shortly to be published in English. It gives what is declared to be an authentic account of the general internal condition of Russia and of the revolutionary movement there, especially since the outbreak of the war. A Russian count turned leader of a revolutionary party and an English girl of independant means, who has been trained as a nurse, are the chief figures of the romance.

Miss Winifred Crispe a daughter of the well-known K C, is the author of a novel which Messrs. Hutchinson will publish early in September. It is a first novel and is thought to have both originality and promise. The title of it is Snares and its subject is the temptation of a pure-minded woman and her friends under the influence and hypnotism of a fashionable nerve specialist. Thus it is a social study in our new century of nerves and consequences.

Next week Messrs. Bell will publish the special edition of a history of portrait miniatures which they have had in preparation for some time. This edition is distinguished in having a hand-painted facsimile of a miniature of Queen Alexandra, recently done by Mr. Alyn Williams. She was good enough at the request of the author of the book, Dr. G. C. Williamson, to permit the painting of the miniature. The ordinary edition of the book, which does not include this portrait, will appear somewhat later.

One point in connection with Mr. Stephen Wheeler's official history of the Delhi Durbar is worth noting. His father voluntarily charged himself with a similar task of authorship towards the durbar at which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. The Earl of Lytton was then, of course, Viceroy, for there are twenty-six years of Indian history between the durbar at which he presided and that at Delhi. Mr. John Murray is just issuing the present work, which is a book beautiful.

Lady William Cecil's book, Bird Notes from the Nile, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Constable. She gives it for motto these lines by Lydgate:—It was a very heavenly melody.
Evening and morning to hear the birds sing.
The birds treated in the book are, with few exceptions, residents of Upper Egypt, above Luxor and Nubia. Lady William Cecil's volume is written as a result of several visits to the land of the Nile. It includes, a list of Egyptian birds with their scientific names habits, and localities.

An English general whom Thomas Atkins learns to call by a pet, picturesque name generally leaves a record worth reading. A life which is now in preparation of Buster Browne promises to be eminently readable. He was, of course, General Sir James Browne, a man whose name is intimately linked with the North-West frontier of India. He built the road and drove the ford, as Kipling would say, and generally was a power with the Indian borderers. This book, like the life of Browne's friend, Sir Peter Lumsden, is being issued by Mr. Murray.

The Oxford Modern French Series is a new venture announced by the Clarendon Press. It is believed that there is room for a series of texts chosen from modern French writers who have already attained to the rank of classics—writers like Balzac, Gautier and Taine. Narratives of travel, biographies, and essays will be given as well as romances and short stories. The series is intended primarily for students who have advanced some little way in their knowledge of the French language. It is under the general editorship of Mr. Leon Delbos, who is instructor in French in H. M. S. Britannia.

The new colour books which Messrs. Black are publishing include one about Bonnie Scotland. In it the land of brown heath and shaggy wood is painted by Mr. Sutton Palmer and described by Mr Hope Moncreiff. The book has been designed as a worthy companion to Mrs. Allingham's Happy England. Mr. Sutton Palmers style is not unlike Mrs. Allingham's in its regard for detail and careful work. Mr. Hope Moncreiff, who contributes the letterpress is a Scot, and he has travelled widely enough to be able to appraise his country and his countrymen at their proper worth.

Mr. Richard Marsh has a novel appearing with Messrs. Methuen, towards the end of August under the title A Duel. Sir Gilbert Parker has finished a story entitled A Ladder of Swords and Mr. Heinemann will publish it. The scene is laid in the days of Queen Elizabeth and a romantic love story runs through the book. A new story by Mr. Frankfort Moore has been appearing in the Lady Realm under the title The White Causeway Messrs. Hutchinson now announce that they will publish it in book form during the autumn. One of Mr. Unwin's autumn novels will be a romance of the sea by Mr Clark Rusell, The Yarn of Old Harbour Town. The time of it is the early years of last century and it includes a kidnapping affair. But all ends happily. To their series of sixpenny novels Messrs Methuen are about to add Mrs. Croker's story Johanna.

Smollett's Adventures of Roderick Random is as the first volume in Hutchinson's new series of Classic Novels. Professor Vambery's autobiography will be in two volumes at a guinea net, and will have illustrations. It is shortly to be published by Mr. Unwin. Another interesting personal book of the autumn will be that by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly on Zola. Mr. John Lane will publish it about the beginning of October here and in America. Corot is the subject of a monograph which will appear next week in Methuen's Little Books of Art. It has been written by Mr. Alice Pollard and Miss Ethel Birnstingl, whose literary and artistic gifts should guarantee its quality. Mr. George A. B. Dewar is the author of a book entitled The Glamour of the Earth, which Mr. George Allen announces for next month. It will be illustrated.—Mr. Earl Hodgson has written a new chapter on the theory of the dry fly, for inclusion in second edition of his book. Trout-Fishing, which Messrs. Black are to publish.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has completed his book on Coventry Patmore for the Literary Lives series, and it will be published in the autumn.

A further addition to the crop of military works relating to the South African war will be a volume entitled "With Rundle's Eight Division," by T. C. Wetton, which Mr. Henry J. Drane will issue immediately. The dedication has been accepted by Lord Roberts.

Mrs. Meynell has undertaken to edit for Mr. Grant Richards's "Smaller Classics" a selection from the poems of Herbert, Crashaw, Vaughan, and Treherne.

The fascinations of Burma from the theme of Mr V. C. Scott O'Connor's work, "The Silken East." The author has had a long acquaintance with the country and the people, and has brought back with him a large number of photographs which will be reproduce in the two volumes. The publishers will be Messrs Hutchinson.

A new edition of Mr. Earl Hodgson's "Trout Fishing" will ere long be issued by Messrs. A. and C Black. It will contain a new chapter on the theory of the dry fly, and an appendix giving a list of dressings of the lures in "The Model Book of Flies" which reproduced in colour by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, has attracted considerable attention.

Though no approximate date can as yet be assigned for the publication of the autobiographic notabilia which the late Sir John R. Robinson prepared his numerous friends are likely to be gratified by the appearance of the volume some time next year. The manuscript diaries are being edited by Sir John Robinson's old friend and literary associate, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, treasurer and vice-president of the Literary Fund.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

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BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

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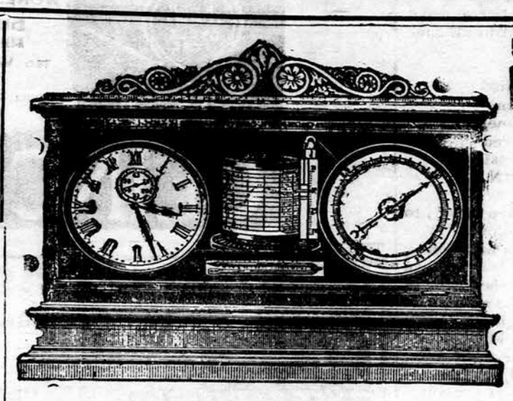

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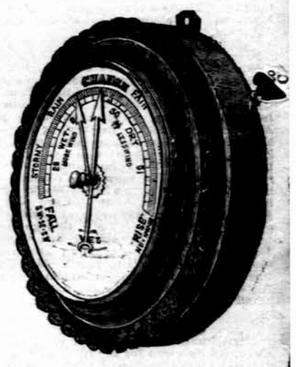

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